The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 269.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Brigham Young has arrived at St. George, Utah.

—A receiver has been appointed for the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad.

—The Methodist Missionary Society, in session in New York city, appropriated $303,853 for foreign missions.

—The Baltimore Hebrew Orphan Asylum was burned on Thursday morning. The loss is $25,000; insurance $12,000.

—A German woman named Shillinger committed suicide in Louisville on Wednesday by throwing herself into a cistern.

—The New Hampshire Democratic State Committee has decided to hold a Convention for the nomination of Governor on January 5th next.

—The New Orleans mint is ready to commence coining as soon as an assayer is appointed and the necessary appropriation made by Congress.

—Phillip Wadsworth has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois, vice Hoyt, whose nomination is withdrawn.

—Near Lawrenceburg, Ind., a young man named Schwab fell from a train on Thursday morning, and had an arm and leg cut off. He died in a few hours.

—Strange rumors are in circulation in St. Petersburg of a Socialist conspiracy, in which the conspirators made an unsuccessful attempt to murder the Czar.

—The Louisiana Returning Board met on Thursday, and adjourned to await the appointment of a committee by the Conservatives to be present during the count.

—General Baldy, Chief of the New Orleans Police, has resigned, and Lieutenant Murdock has been appointed by Governor Kellogg to the vacancy, temporarily.

—Thomas U. Dudley, Jr., D. D., rector of Christ Episcopal church, Baltimore, has been elected Assistant Bishop for the Louisville Diocese, to succeed Bishop Cummins.

—A convention of temperance women of Massachusetts was opened in Boston on Thursday. The organization was named "Woman's Temperance Union of Massachusetts."

—In the United States Court in Cincinnati, on Thursday, Pat McCarty was found guilty of aiding and abetting Mrs. Connama in defrauding the Government by obtaining an illegal pension.

—Ed. Donnelly, seventeen years of age, while stealing a ride on a freight car in Cincinnati, was knocked off the car, and run over by the next car, completely severing his body in two.

Cairo (Ill.) Democracy celebrated, on Thursday night, the late victory at the polls with a torchlight procession, music, speeches, &c. Many buildings were illuminated, making a fine display.

—In Little Rock, Ark., on Thursday, Governor A. H. Garland and the other State officers elected on the 13th of October under the new Constitution were sworn in, and entered upon the discharge of their respective duties.

—At the meeting of the American Public Health Association in Philadelphia, on Thursday, specimens of poisonous wall paper were presented. The subject of proper ventilation of school rooms was discussed at some length.

—The Khan of Khiva has informed Col. Ivanhoff, commander of the Russian garrison on the Oxus, that he has neither soldiers nor money with which to overcome his rebellious Turcoman subjects, and he asks for aid of the Russians.

—The coroner's jury in the case of John McKenna, shot in New York during a political fracas on the last election day, returned a verdict that McKenna came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of some person unknown.

—In the Third District Court of Utah, on Thursday, Geo. Q. Cannon gave bail in $5,000 to answer from day to day on the charge of polygamy, further indictments against him having been found under the territorial law for lascivious cohabitation.

—Jno. D. Lee, now in prison at Beaver, Utah, charged with being connected with the Mountain Meadow massacre in 1857, when one hundred and twenty emigrants were murdered, it is said will tell his story of the whole affair and the names of the parties interested.

—John T. Norris was convicted at Springfield, Ohio, of obtaining goods under false pretenses from the Akron Sewer Pipe Company of the value of forty-one dollars, making it a penitentiary offense. Norris is charged with having obtained large amounts of goods in the same way from different parties.

—At the billiard tournament in New York, on Thursday, the game between Daly and Ubassy was won by the former. Score—300 to 104; winner's average, 8 28-34. The next game was between Slosson and Cyrille Dion. The game was won in the twenty-seventh inning by Slosson, Dion being 286; winner's average, 11 3-27.

—At a reunion of White League organizations in New Orleans, on Thursday night, resolutions were adopted looking to the protection of reformed Conservatives, many of whom have recently been assaulted by colored Republicans; also a resolution for promoting a better feeling between white and colored citizens.

—About fifteen hundred striking coal miners held a meeting near French village, St. Clair county, Illinois, on Thursday, and after listening to reports from various lodges and several speeches from their leaders, adopted a series of resolutions, and appointed a committee of five to confer with a similar committee of operators regarding prices for digging. If these committees do not agree, disinterested citizens are to be appointed to arbitrate matters, their decision to be final.

—A conference of prominent railroad officials was held in Baltimore on Thursday. A proposal to the Baltimore & Ohio road to become a party to the Saratoga contract was declined, but that road, in conjunction with others, agreed to abolish all commissions on tickets and drawbacks on freights. It was urged by the Baltimore & Ohio management that the first step in the direction of complete reform was to abolish the fast freight lines now in use on three northern trunk lines, viz.: the Pennsylvania, Erie and New York Central.

Meeting of the Boadholders of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.—At a meeting of the bondholders of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad to-day, a report of the committee was read, stating that they are satisfied there are no present nor prospective receipts that can be applied to the payment of overdue coupons. Under these circumstances they have no hesitation in recommending to bondholders that they should take action according to the terms of the mortgage, and requested the trustees to foreclose it and sell out the mortgaged premises, and submit a form of request for the sale for signature, by at least one-fourth in value of the holders of outstanding bonds. They also submit an agreement providing that the mortgages shall be foreclosed by the bondholders, and that a new corporation shall be created, in which bondholders, stockholders, and creditors shall have an interest. By this means it is expected all eventually will realize on their claims against the company.

United States Patents

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending November 12th, and bearing that date—Reported Weekly for the "GAZETTE" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

156,229. Oil-stills, Thomas McGowan, Meredith, and Samuel Van Syckel, Titusville, Pa. [Filed July 29, 1874.]

156,246. Letter-boxes, J. H. Williams, Great Bend, Pa. [Filed March 19, 1874.]

156,289. Time-signals for railroads, John Hughes, Renora, Pa. [Filed September 12, 1874.]

156,297. Children's carriages, Charles F. Lauer, Pittsburg, Pa. [Filed September 5, 1874.]

156,322. Discharge-valve for Fluid-brakes, George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. [Filed June 27, 1874.]

156,323. Tripping apparatus for air-brakes, Geo. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. [Filed June 27, 1874.]

156,325. Lock-hinges, Andw. J. Alston, Allegheny, Pa. [Filed December 10, 1873.]

156,329. Elevators, Henry H. Blake, Sewickley, Pa. [Filed September 23, 1874.]

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN.

Count von Arnim Again Arrested.

Russia Fortifying the Khivan Frontiers.

SPAIN.

The Siege of Irun.

MADRID, November 12.—The loss of the Carlists in the engagements near Irun was heavy. They succeeded in carrying off their guns. It is believed they will retreat to Estella. The Government has received intelligence that Gen. Lazerna has entered Irun.

Incendiaries to be Arrested.

MADRID, November 12.—Gen. Lazerna has ordered the arrest of a number of incendiaries at Irun, and convened a court martial to try them.

Address by Don Alphonso.

HENDAYE, November 12.—Don Alphonso issued an address to his troops before he quitted Spain. He says his temporary retirement is solely caused by a royal order depriving him of his command in Catalonia. He awaits the time when his services will again be useful to the cause. Don Carlos approves his withdrawal.

GERMANY.

A Boundary Question.

LONDON, November 12.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* says Prussia has declined the proposal made by Russia for a revision of the boundary lines between the two countries.

Count von Arnim Again Arrested.

BERLIN, November 12.—Count von Arnim was again arrested this afternoon, and conveyed to the police station. It is reported that the Count received a copy of his indictment on Tuesday last, and the only charge brought against him is for the suppression of official documents.

RUSSIA.

Fortifying the Khivan Frontiers.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 12.—The Russian Government has sent out orders for the speedy completion of fortresses on the Khivan frontiers.

Compulsory Education.

The *Golos* says the Government has resolved to introduce a system of compulsory elementary education. A trial is to be made at St. Petersburg of the Berlin system, and it is thought new schools will be opened by the 15th inst.

CANADA.

Ontario Parliament.

TORONTO, November 12. — Lieutenant Governor Crawford to-day opened the Ontario Parliament with a speech from the throne, in which he announced that the aggregate revenue for the year is certain to exceed the aggregate amount estimated, and that the aggregate expenditure will be less than the amount authorized to be expended.

FRANCE.

Last Sitting of the Permanent Committee.

PARIS, November 12.—The Permanent Committee of the Assembly held its last sitting to-day. The Left renewed its protest against the suppression of Republican journals.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

Raids on the Texas Border.

Los Almos Plundered.

NEW ORLEANS, November 12.—The Galveston *News* has a special from Brownsville giving an account of a raid on Los Almos, which causes some excitement. This decides the question as to the existence of an organized band in Mexico to invade Texas. Los Almos is about one hundred miles from the Rio Grande. It has three or four stores and a good many inhabitants. Mr. McGovern, custom house inspector, recently from Edinburg, says that a party of raiders were in Hidalgo county about five days ago. They had bales of calico, etc., on their horses. They crossed the Rio Grande between Edinburg and Ringgold Barracks, nearly a hundred miles below Guerrero. They were from Matamoras and other towns on the lower Rio Grande, and not from Guerrero. Ricards Floens is stealing cotton from this side.

Two weeks since a herder of Celaya and Donache was captured by a band of robbers. They tied his hands behind him, his feet under his horse's belly, and turned the horse loose. After grazing around for twelve hours the horse went to the ranche, and the poor man was released. The marauders collected cattle and drove them into Mexico. This occurred about twelve miles south of Brownsville.

Three days since four armed Mexicans stopped a United States soldier in the road about thirty miles above here. They questioned him and let him go. A detachment of mounted men was sent from the camp at Los Rucias to look for the Mexicans. The result is not known.

These events speak for themselves. They show whether the reported raids were fabrications or well-grounded warnings. The party which robbed Los Almos intended to have gone to Corpus Christi, if they had a sufficient force. This was divulged by a man who overheard a conversation in Matamoras. The cloud of a border war is more lowering.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., November 12, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30·27	36	62	N. W.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30·34	58	45	N. W.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	30·39	34	61	N. W.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 30·34
Mean Thermometer, 35
Highest Thermometer, 41
Lowest Thermometer, 34

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 43; Cincinnati, fair, thermometer 41; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 30; Indianapolis, clear, thermometer 36; Keokuk, clear, thermometer 34; La Crosse, clear, thermometer 28; Leavenworth, clear, thermometer 40; Louisville, clear, thermometer 40; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 46; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 46; Omaha, Neb., cloudy, thermometer 30; Pittsburgh, clear, thermometer 33; Shreveport, cloudy, thermometer 54; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 37; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 24; Vicksburg Miss., cloudy, thermometer 53; Yankton, D. T., cloudy, thermometer 31; North Platte, clear, thermometer 31.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Nov. 13, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England and the Middle States, continued cold and generally clear weather, with north and west winds, and rising barometer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 12, 1874.

Double Insurance on Wooden Ships.

There is considerable gossip circulating through the streets on the subject of double insurance on wooden ships in the Pacific Mail Company's service. One of the officers of the company had caused the ships to be insured, and one of the directors had procured the same insurance. As the company did not require a double insurance, there was a suspicion against the officer and director as to which contract should be recognized, it being reported that the latter had threatened to resign unless the insurance affected by him should be recognized.

The Suffering Poor

The managers of St. John's Guild say that at least 10,000 men and women are out of employment in New York City, and that daily applications for food, and the treasury of the Guild, even to its reserve fund, is exhausted.

Ohio State Auditors' Association.

COLUMBUS, November 12.—At a meeting of the State Auditors' Association this morning, the following officers were elected: A. P. Stultz, of Muskingum, President; John P. Forsyth, of Shelby, Secretary; John M. Ewan and Knox, Treasurers.

The special committee appointed last year to memorialize the General Assembly relative to the fees of Auditors in school business, reported that nothing has been done as yet. The committee also reported that they had referred the entire subject of listing for taxation of the Pullman palace cars within this State to Attorney General Little.

A resolution was adopted recommending such amendment to the law as will make the term of township clerks and township treasurers three years instead of one year, as at present.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1874.

Decision Reversed.

The Secretary of the Interior reverses the decision of Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, of the 23d of January, 1874, refusing to state an account in favor of Nebraska for five per cent. of the value of public lands lying within her limits included within the reservation made by treaties with Indians. An account will, therefore, be at once prepared and forwarded to the Treasury Department. This decision will control pending claims from several other States.

The Safe Burglary Trial

was continued to-day up to the recess, without developing anything specially interesting. After the recess the examination of Newcomb was continued.

At the request of Mr. Biddle, a number of witnesses for the prosecution were sworn, who testified to the good character of Hays and Zirruth.

Obituary.

George S. Wagner, of Pennsylvania, Senate Librarian, died here to-day of congestion of the lungs.

THE GALLOWS.

Udderzook, O'Mara and Irving Hanged.

WEST CHESTER, PA., November 12.—Udderzook was hanged here to-day at 12:20. He made no confession. Just before the black cap was drawn over his face, he said to the attending clergyman: "All I have to say is, I am a sinner saved by grace, and I am accepted of God."

MONTROSE, PA., November 12.—The execution of O'Mara and Irving, for the murder of Mrs. Margaret O'Mara and her daughter, took place at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

O'Mara made a confession. Irving denied having actively participated in the murder, but acknowledged being present.

THE STATE.

The Official Returns by Counties.

Centre County.

Republican.		*Democrat.*	
Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	2180	Latta	3083
Auditor General—Allen	2119	Temple	3067
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	2090	McCandless	3115
Supreme Judge—Paxson	2120	Woodward	3060
Law Judge—McEnally	2202	Orvis	2889
Congress—McCormick	2157	Wallace	3062
Assembly—Boozer	2162	Shugart	3092
		Wolf	3014
Commissioner—Ross	2120	Hall	3096
Dist. Attorney—Love	2112	Spangler	3081
Surveyor—Hoy	2107	Mitchell	3049
Auditor—Jones	2144	Yearick	3054

Clearfield County

Lieut. Governor—Olmsted	1982	Latta	3063
Aud. General—Allen	1983	Temple	3063
Sec. Int. Affairs—Beath	1978	McCandless	3064
Supreme Judge—Paxson	1614	Woodward	3012
Law Judge—McEnally	1816	Orvis	2727
Congress—Alexander	1640	Mackey	2804
Senator—McCormick	1510	Wallace	2932
Assembly—Potter	1655	Hawkins	2879
Prothonotary—Kuntz	1598	Bloom	2924
Reg. and Rec.—Smith	1793	Morgan	2696
Commissioner—Hile	1646	Kyler	2872
Auditor—Thompson	1709	Whitehead	2814
Surveyor—		Woolsey	2811

Huntingdon County.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	2839	Latta	2588
Aud. Gen.—Allen	2834	Temple	2584
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	2822	McCandless	2112
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2834	Woodward	2572
Congress—Wister	2914	Stenger	2579
Senate—Meloy	2729	McKibbin	2455
Assembly—Geyer	2351	*Maker	2360
" —Robinson	2300	McNite	2915
Sheriff—Crum	2424	Henderson	2744
Comm'r—Corbin	2366	Ammerman	2944
Director—Isett	2469	Evans	2764
Surveyor—Booth	2280	Wing	2806
Auditor—Swoope	2345	Henderson	3047
*Anti-Scott Republican.			

Indiana County.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	3590	Latta	1694
Aud. Gen.—Allen	3589	Temple	1761
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	3580	McCandless	1768
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3548	Woodward	1711
Congress—White	3271	Jenks	1893
Senate—Porter	3215	Wilson	1856
Assembly—Thompson, Rimmel	3225	Kinter	1736
	3350	Smith	1747
Register—Lewis	3345	Kiser	1714
Comm'r—Mahon	3629	Lomison	1761
Auditor—Stewart	3620	Cooper	1725

Lebanon County.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	3430	Latta	2243
Aud. Gen.—Allen	3429	Temple	2206
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	3423	McCandless	2239
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3469	Woodward	2183
Congress—Backer	3354	Breslin	2357
Assembly—Hopper	3221	Rise	2458
" —Hostetter	3290	Thewer	2385
Commissioner—Blouch	3312	Tice	2219
Prison Director—Bowman	3402	Bland	2305
Auditor—Crail	3407	Rober	2298
Surveyor—Melly	3290	Stewart	2344

Potter County.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	1526	Latta	940
Auditor General—Allen	1566	Temple	1006
Sec. In. Af.—Beath	1566	McCandless	1006
Supreme Judge—Paxson	1535	Woodward	1000
Congress—Ross	1566	Earley	915
Senate—Strang	1292	Nelson	1159
Assembly—Mann	1174	Holtenbeck	1281
Sheriff—Wells	1293	Burt	1210
Dist. Att'y—Lewis	1304	Metzger	1227
Commissioner—Nichols	1304	Hamilton	1173
Treasurer—Dodge	1342	Burdic	1105
Auditor—Rees	1300	Coulston	1178

Congressional Districts.

The official vote for Congress in the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania District is as follows:

	White.	Jenks.
Armstrong	3,868	3,586
Clarion	1,843	3,332
Forest	335	363
Indiana	3,271	1,893
Jefferson	1,797	2,453
Totals	11,109	11,627
		11,109
Jenks' (Dem.) majority		518

The official majorities for Congress in the Eighteenth district of this State are as follows:

	Wister.	Stenger.
Snyder	366	Franklin 866
Huntingdon	325	Fulton 322
Perry	50	Juniata 626
Total	741	Total 1,814
		741
Stenger's (Dem.) majority		1,073

The official result in the Sixteenth district is as follows:

	Ross.	Earley.
Cameron	486	470
Lycoming	3,561	4,487
McKean	952	918
Potter	1,566	925
Sullivan	469	822
Tioga	3,656	1,713
	10,660	9,331
	9,331	
Ross' (Rep.) majority	1,329	

Butler and Lawrence Judgeship.

The return judges certify the official vote for law judges in the Seventeenth Judicial district, Butler and Lawrence counties, to be as follows:

	Votes.
James Bredin, Democrat, of this city, had in Butler county	4,617
In Lawrence county	1,158
Total	5,775
Ebenezer McJunkin, Republican, of Butler, had in Butler county	4,298
In Lawrence county	476
Total	5,074
Charles McCandless, Republican, of Butler, had in Butler county	2,473
In Lawrence county	2,010
Total	4,483
L. L. McGuffin, Republican, of New Castle, had in Butler county	1,902
In Lawrence county	2,374
Total	4,276
John McMichael, Democrat, of New Castle, had in Butler county	1,074
In Lawrence county	1,786
Total	2,860
Bredin over McCandless	1,292
Bredin over McGuffin	1,496
McJunkin over McCandless	591
McJunkin over McGuffin	798

Bredin and McJunkin will, under the new Constitution, draw lots as to who shall be President Judge.

STATE BREVITIES.

MEADVILLE is to have a library.

THE Mercer races were not successful.

FRENCH CREEK is said to be lower now than at any time within the past twenty years.

THE furniture and effects of the Titusville Soldiers' School have been sold by the Sheriff.

A FIRE in the swamps around Wheatland caused some apprehensions to the residents of that village last week.

THE *Mercer Dispatch* says there is a great scarcity of water in that section. Earth, man and beast are all suffering for want of rain.

A TEACHER in an Indiana school has been walloped by an irate parent for not sparing the rod and running the risk of sparing the child, who was an eighteen year old girl.

THERE are nearly 300 coal mines in this State, whose annual production is over 5,500,000 tons, though it will fall far short of that amount this year, every mine suffering from the panic. Only two-thirds of the mines are working at present, and they do not average three days a week. There are about 22,000 men and boys employed in the mines and 4,000 above ground, says an item that is going the rounds.

PERSONAL.

***Marshal Hall sells contraband whisky at $3.15 per barrel.

***Dr. Campbell, of Allegheny, has gone to Philadelphia on a short visit.

***Billy Anderson will have to buy a new overcoat. The burglars stole his on Wednesday night and gobbled up his provisions also.

***Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., has been requested by the Taxpayers' Union to give an opinion as to the validity of the Municipal election held in February last.

THE BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

Two Sessions Held Yesterday—Different Topics Discussed—Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year—Committees Appointed —Time and Place for Holding the Next Convention.

The North American Bee Association reassembled in Germania Hall, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, yesterday morning at nine o'clock, President Seth Hoagland in the chair.

The following Publishing Committee was appointed: Messrs. Pope, Rush and Mrs. Tupper.

The report of the Business Committee, giving topics for the morning discussion, was presented, the first being the question, of "Adulteration of Honey."

Remarks were made at length upon this topic by Mr. H. A. King of New York.

After some further discussion, Messrs. King, Hoagland and A. Benedict were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the judgment of the association against the practice of adulterating honey.

The next topic of discussion was "Bee Forage" and was debated by several members who favored buckwheat to white clover. Mr. Hoagland, thought the forest was the great home of the bee. The richer the soil the greater would be the amount of honey extracted from the flower. The discussion as to the value of the various flowers for "bee forage" was continued for sometime and was quite interesting. The sunflower, sassafras, the purple aster, and many other flowers had their respective merits as for honey thoroughly demonstrated.

The third topic reported by the Business Committee was, "The Wintering of Bees Under Glass," upon which different members of the Convention related what they had learned from experience on this subject.

The next question taken up was "Candied Honey," and the best methods of preventing this was under consideration at the hour of adjournment.

Afternoon Session.

At the opening of the afternoon session President Hoagland announced that an hour would be occupied in the exhibition of articles which had been brought in for display. A number of hives and different improvements were brought forward.

At the close of the exhibition the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. W. F. Clark, of Canada.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. Seth Hoagland, of Pennsylvania; D. Quinby, of New York; E. F. Dunham, of Illinois; A. Chapman, of West Virginia; A. Benedict, of Ohio; F. Benton, of Tennessee, and Dr. Thorn, of Ontario.

Secretary—H. A. King, Esq.

Treasurer—J. S. Hill, Esq.

Corr. Secretary—H. A. King, Esq.

The Treasurer's report was read and received and a deficit of $6.29 ordered to be paid.

A report from the Committee on Centennial Exposition was read by Mrs. Tupper, which was adopted. The report had reference to room obtained for the exhibition of articles in the Centennial building.

The convention met at half past 6 o'clock, and was called to order by President Hoagland, who proceeded to deliver his valedictory address, stating that according to the custom of the organization, his official term had expired. He said that this present was one of the happiest moments of his life. After giving a short history of the organization, he introduced Mr. W. F. Clark, of Canada, the President elect. Mr. Clark was the second time he had been called to the Presidential chair of the North American Bee Keepers' Association. He did not attribute this honor to any particular ability in himself as a bee man, but was willing to give the question all it demanded. He thought there had been much progress in Bee keeping since the organization of the society that there were certain principles which had been established; that it had been proven that bees would build honey in a rough, unadorned hive as well as in one beautifully ornamented; that much knowledge had been gained as to the ravages and different methods of capturing the enemies of the busy bee. He thought somemeans should be devised to get the opinions and experience of those who turn their bees in the box with them, upon which they might feed during their transportation. Mr. H. A. King, of New York, related some facts in connection with a visit made to Germany, in the interest of bee keeping. In his address he spoke of the impurity of queens, and of the deception of those who made their rearing a specialty. He advocated a system by which a diploma should be given to queen rearers who would, by proper culture, and giving evidence of the purity of their stock, show that they had only the genuine Italians with which to supply their customers.

Mrs. A. Benedict suggested that in order to improve the stock it would be a good idea to make proper examinations among those who have queenerys, and report to the next convention.

Mr. Anderson favored destroying all the inferior stock, and using the greatest possible care in rearing only that which is pure.

President Clark made a few remarks upon queen-raising, in which he disagreed with Mr. King in the issuing of diplomas by the Bee Keepers' Association.

Mr. King favored the offering of premiums to those who are engaged in queen rearing, and calling upon them to bring samples of their apiary to the next convention. He made a motion that a committee of three be appointed to consider the feasibility of offering these premiums. Carried.

Mr. King of the Business Committee reported Toledo, Ohio, as the place of holding the next Convention, and the first Wednesday of December, 1875, as the time. Adopted.

Mr. King, Mr. Benedict and Mrs. Tupper were appointed a committee to report on the rearing of queens to-morrow. Adjourned.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

At A. W. Erwin's,

172 AND 174 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we shall offer for the next few weeks, some bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods trade. Our stock is unusually full and complete, and will be kept so fully supplied with all the best brands in Dry Goods, as they are offered in the Eastern markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been as low as now. We respectfully ask an examination of the quality of our goods, and a comparison of our STYLE and PRICES with those of any other house in the Dry Goods trade.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Our readers have not failed to notice the interesting and useful hints contained in the articles which have appeared in our paper from Drs. Oldshue, 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Being personally acquainted with those physicians we are prepared to recommend them as gentlemen, and we judge well posted in their profession. If any of our readers have failed to read the consecutive notices that have appeared, we advise that they look them up and observe the future articles. What costs but a minute or two to read may prove a great blessing, when what is written is the result of study and mature experiment. Few men are so well prepared from experience and proper mode of testing the nature of diseases in the way indicated as the Doctors Oldshue.

INSPECTING ACCOUNTS.

The Auditors Commence to Probe the Affairs of the City Hall Commission—Examination of Mr. Steele by the Taxpayers' Union—Looking into Vouchers.

Yesterday morning Messrs. Veech, Miller and Bailey, who were appointed by the Court to audit the accounts of the City Hall Commission, held a meeting in the reception room of Municipal Hall, and commenced the work assigned to them. The Taxpayers' Union was well represented in the persons of Judge Mellon, R. J. Powers, Alex. King, John Dunlap, George Finley and Isaac Jones.

TESTIMONY OF THE SECRETARY.

The first person examined was Mr. Thos. Steel, the Secretary of the Commission. He testified as follows concerning the funds received from sale of bonds.

The Commission had no pass-books of deposits with any bank or bankers in this city. The moneys were all deposited with the City Treasurer; the Commission took receipts for all money turned over to the City Treasurer; his books will show all the transactions covering the whole $250,000 of bonds sold. The Commission did not pay any commission for the sale of bonds; Townsend, Wheelen & Co., were our bankers; no warrants for commissions have been drawn, nor have any commissions been paid, as the accrued interest nearly balanced the accounts; I think we are about $100 in debt to our brokers; the brokers got their commission out of the accrued interest and the interest on moneys which might not have been drawn for a few days; the Commission got the full face of the bonds.

ANSWERING QUESTIONS.

In response to a question by Mr. Bailey if any citizen would be allowed to ask questions, Mr. Steel said he was ready and willing to reply to all interrogatories which would give any information to the public. Mr. Powers said he appeared as one of the citizens. He said, on behalf of those he represented, that he expected to show that there were some discrepancies in the accounts, or that some of the vouchers were not correct.

Judge Mellon then asked how long it was between the times the bonds were sold and the money drawn out.

Mr. Steele—I can't answer. I think it was usually only a few days. We generally sold them as they were needed. The brokers would have the account; never had any account of the accrued interest; never deposited more than the face of the bonds with the City Treasurer; that would have confused our accounts, the Commission never received any interest; think it was all absorbed by the commission to the brokers, and probably a little more; don't remember the date of the bonds; the register will show; they all bear interest at the same time; we may have come money from the banks after the bonds were sold; there were only $160,000 of bonds sold; the rest of the money was raised by taxation; think I deposited some checks received from Philadelphia with the Freehold Bank, and received the money on them from that institution. Some of the checks were credited to me, and then I checked them over to the City Treasurer; I never received any interest upon the deposit of such checks or proceeds thereof, nor did any member of the commission, as far as I know.

MONEY DEPOSITS.

To Judge Mellon—I never had any moneys deposited by me designated as public moneys. I am responsible for all public moneys received by me, and if I have not been sufficiently explicit, I do not propose to answer any further questions unless directed by the auditors. I cannot tell how much money I had on deposit at any one time belonging to the commission; the Freehold Bank never paid me on any public moneys or on any money except my own.

To Judge Veech—Don't think my accounts would show what remittances came from Philadelphia.

To Judge Mellon—I consider myself responsible for all public moneys coming into my possession. I am Treasurer and a stockholder of the Freehold Bank. A middling big stockholer to a man in moderate means, but not to a person in your financial condition. The bank was a private corporation at the time, and is so still.

VOUCHERS.

Mr. Mellon said there were additional questions in regard to the vouchers he would like to propound, and also questions touching other matters concerning which Mr. Steel had not been examined. The witness replied that he was prepared to answer all proper questions.

Judge Mellon—Was there any vouchers upon which less money was paid than the amount appearing on the face of the vouchers?

Mr. Steel—Oh my, no. Indeed there was not.

Judge Mellon—Didn't some of the men whose vouchers appear here receive less money than appears on the face of them?

Mr. Steel—The contractors agreed to take certain amounts of bonds. Some of them authorized me to sell the bonds for them.

Judge Mellon—What I want to know is whether some of the contractors did not have to pay you a percentage for the amount of a voucher?

Mr. Steel—No, sir. Sub-contractors never received less than the city owned them. There were private arrangements between contractors and sub-contractors, and in those cases it sometimes happened that subcontractors paid the amount of commissions for the sale of bonds by each contractor. The contracts will show how many bonds were taken by contractors. I was authorized to sell the bonds for the contractors, but the city got the money of the bonds.

RECEIVED NO INTEREST.

Judge Mellon—How much commission did you receive?

Mr. Bailey—The question, I think, is not relevant unless it can be shown that the city was deprived of money.

Mr. Steel—The matter was an entirely private one. The city got the full face of all the bonds sold, and if there were any terms made by the contractors it would not effect the interest of the city. I desire to say that I never received one cent of interest from money or contract, or from any sale of bonds, nor did any other Commissioner to my knowledge.

Judge Mellon—You know what rumors are afloat. We came here for the purpose of inquiring into them, and if by our investigation we can set these rumors at rest, why so much will be accomplished.

Mr. Steele—I know all about the rumors, and for that reason am anxious to give all the information in my power, both to the members of the Board of Audit, and the citizens generally.

PROBING.

Mr. Reuben Miller—This kind of examination will get us all mixed up. We have nothing to do with Mr. S.'s private affairs here. I would like that we should proceed to order in this matter. I think we should begin at the beginning and take every voucher and account in regular order, page by page, and so dispose of them. By going on in this way we will never get through.

In accordance with Mr. Miller's suggestion, the examination was stopped, and the inspection of documents was commenced. The first paper examined was the mortgage executed for Lyons & Shorb, for the ground upon which the City Hall is built. The mortgage shows that the amount has been paid in full, and Mr. Steel stated that the vouchers were in the possession of the City Treasurer. The mortgage is dated June 27, 1867, and the final payment was made in 1870. A cash payment of $45,000 was first made, and the mortgage was given for $57,000, or $2,000 more than was due. This was to cover the amount of interest.

The bills of the various city journals for publishing the Act of Assembly creating the City Hall Commission were next examined and all objected to by Judge Mellon on the ground that the publication of the act was not necessary. Other vouchers were examined in regular order after which the Board adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

Jacob Everett et ux. to John Owings, Nov. 6, 1874; two lots in Third ward, McKeesport borough, 50x134 feet 1 inch, with buildings. Price.....$2,700

Henry C. Lewis to Margaret J. Cunningham et al., May 9, 1874; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, 28 feet 2 4-5 inches by 60 feet; also part of a lot in same ward as above, 3x80 feet, with buildings. Price $3,100

David M. Martin, et ux. to Michael Bradley, July 23, 1873; lot in Twenty-second ward, city, 25x100 feet, with improvements. Price.....$750

John R. McCune et ux. et al. to John S. Hall, May 13, 1874; lots in Fifth ward, Allegheny, 386x120 feet; also lot located at southeast corner of Market and Walnut streets, in above city, 72x80 feet; also lot located on southwest corner of Beaver avenue and Walnut street, 52 feet 4½ inches by 120 feet, with buildings. Price $51,100

William M. Lyon et al to Curtis G. Hussey, October 30, 1874; one half of lot in Col. Wood's plan, on Fifth avenue, city, 30x240 feet, with buildings. Price.....$80,000

George Kramer and wife to John Gothart, November 10, 1873; four lots in Chartier's township, in "Fleece Dale plan," containing 1 acre each, with buildings. Price $7,000

Basil D. Moore to Cochran Fleming, October 19, 1874; tract of land in Leet township containing two acres, with buildings. Price.....$4,500

James Welsh et ux. to Thomas F. Bailey July 1, 1873; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, 50x129 feet 9 inches. Price....$3,500

Martin McMahon et ux. to Thomas Grogan, June 10, 1874; lot in Seventeenth ward, city, 20x184 feet with buildings. Price.....$1,675

Thomas Grogan to James Colbert, July 24, 1874; lot in Seventeenth ward, city, 20x100 feet with buildings. Price.....$1,675

James Wilson et ux. to A. W. Smith, October 12, 1870; two lots in James Wil

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 96⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 23½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110⅛.

GEN. BUTLER threatens to open up his scrap-book on his enemies. What a scattering it will make!

DON CARLOS, it seems, was not at the French town of Hendaye, as reported, but was with his forces near Irun, and is said to have been in critical danger of being captured.

THE *Post* is respectfully informed that the GAZETTE has made no misstatements about General Negley's lithographed letter. We observed the misapprehension the *Post* seemed to be laboring under as to what we did say, but regarded it as of a piece with its other ante-election twaddle.

THE reported discovery of a new river in Africa, that flows into Victoria lake, will start afresh the question of the source of the Nile. It has been thought that the Nile flowed out of Victoria lake, and hence the question, what waters supplied that lake? This discovery will probably lead to an important investigation.

FROM the gathering at the Germania bank, yesterday, we are confident that we are now in a fair way to secure the successful organization of a Board of Trade, or Chamber of Commerce, as it is proposed to call it. A committee has been constituted that will canvass the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and suburbs for names, and, when these are obtained, the organization will be completed. We hope our business men will not fail to be interested in this movement.

THE New Yorkers are earnestly complaining that the railroad lines centering there discriminate against their grain trade in several particulars. Small shippers are discriminated against, lighterage is charged, and storing facilities are not as abundant as they should be, and companies refuse to increase them. In brief, the railroads deliberately drive away freight that does not pay well, while the Baltimore & Ohio road is picking up the freight on the theory that one car consignments may be followed by others. The subject is regarded with deep interest by the produce dealers in New York.

WE HAVE the information from the workingmen that they are really desirous of meeting manufacturers candidly and fairly, but complain that an equally kind and cordial spirit is not shown toward them. They admit that the root question as between them and the manufacturers is, are the manufacturers able, at existing rates paid to puddlers, to continue business with profit? The puddlers claim they can; the manufacturers that they cannot. The subject, we are glad to say, is being carefully and harmoniously considered, and we trust the outcome will be the continued activity of our manufactories, with rates satisfactory to the working people.

WE have such a profound sympathy with the earnest and laudable efforts of the New York *Tribune* to search out the "causes" of the late election turn-over, that we cannot forego inviting its attention to the fact that Pennsylvania, which has planted itself in the loving arms of the Democracy, gave indirect expression to its hostility to Third Termism by nominating Governor Hartranft to the Presidency. We would regard this as conclusive on that subject, were it not for the fact that quite a number of States which said nothing on the question, did about the same thing. Still, Petroleum V. Nasby has a logic that makes all events illustrate and enforce his peculiar philosophy as to the colored race, and we know that both facts serve to show the entire correctness of the *Tribune's* logic.

WITHIN the next two weeks the members of Congress will have generally assembled at Washington, and we hope that a careful and earnest consultation will be had,—not in a spirit of unfriendliness to the President, but with the harmonious purpose of using the three months that remain so carefully and well, that they may close the session in a manner that will be acceptable to the country. We are glad to believe this to be their purpose. The only fear is that a spirit of haste may obtain, and rash measures be adopted. There ought nothing to be allowed that shall merely express the personal vindictiveness of such as regard their political career ended, and are disposed to punish some one. Careful, prudent counsel and right action is what is wanted.

THE PRESIDENT is wonderingly reported as saying he will do precisely what every person who knows his character was aware he would do,—adhere to well settled convictions, despite the elections. He claims that civil service reform must continue, just as he should. There has not a more mischievous paragraph appeared since the elections than that which declared he was about to decapitate office-holders for purely political reasons. The people are not in the mood for such things. We do not agree with the President's financial views. The idea of forcing specie payments by legislation is unphilosophical and wrong. Yet we credit him with honest convictions, and honor the manliness that leads him to adhere to them, despite apparent reverses. We believe that there is little need of financial legislation during this session of Congress.

WE HALF fear, from what we see in the Democratic journals from the peaceful, sunny South, that we are to have a revival of the literature of twenty years ago. The nature, qualities, and anatomy of the colored people begin to attract the studious interest of Democratic editors. It is surprising how soon they have discovered traces of the inferiority of the colored race, since the elections. The more thorough their attention to the subject the more clear and convicing is this truth. Already, as a fruit of these investigations, we have inquiries whether an inferior race should be retained on the same plane of political privilege with a superior race. This may be classified as a politico-religio-anatomical question, peculiarly adapted to the apprehension of the acute Southern mind. In the old days before the war, Slavery was reasoned up to the plane of a patriarchal institution, worthy of reverence, and entitled to all the sanctity supposed to surround the patriarchal character. There is a suspicion of similarity of purpose in the reasoning now current.

OUR manufacturers and general dealers are now in consultation with officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in reference to a plan for pro-rating freights, so that equivalent advantages may be had here with towns West. The complaint is that the discriminations hitherto in force have prevented our people from competing for important items of trade. We are glad to say that the Pennsylvania Railroad officials are meeting them in a friendly spirit and hopes are entertained that all that is asked will be conceded. Our Pittsburgh people have become quite restive at the rates charged, and the action of Councils, the other day, was an expression of this feeling. We thought the action referred to unwise, as an effort should be made to develop a feeling of reciprocal kindliness, and antagonistic action develops unkindly feeling. The Pennsylvania Railroad, in our judgment, will do wisely to delegate some suitable person in Pittsburgh to have charge of its interests at this end of the line. By the cultivation of right feeling, its interests and those of our people will be equitably cared for.

IT IS just possible, occasionally, that a man may have too much, as well as too little, conscience; or, to state it more accurately, what conscience he has, be it much or little, may become morbid. Mr. Ruskin, the art writer, has reached this sad condition. He complains, first, that his name, Ruskin, is but an abbreviation of Rough-skin, and is suggestively disagreeable. Second, Sunday, from the regularity, precision and frequency of its recurrence, casts a lurid gloom over Friday and Saturday, and this makes him unhappy. Third, he receives seven per cent. interest on his investments, and he half thinks this is usury. Fourth, he would like to purchase a girl, black or white,—a subject that ought to give him very little trouble. Fifth, he is fearful of giving money to a beggar, unless he is sure a clergyman is not in sight. Finally, after a long list of other matters, he declares he is misunderstood, ill-tempered, and has few friends left, owing to the loquacious and speculative disposition of the British public as compared with the practical character of his own mind. We extend our heartfelt sympathies to Mr. Ruskin. If he would only come to this country, we could introduce him to a splendid variety of people, as extreme and morbidly conscientious as is he, who take just the other tack. They care very little for name or reputation, never trouble themselves about Sunday, get all the interest they can, never give to beggars, whether clergymen are present or absent, and whose chief trouble is that the very practical American public does not often concern itself over their hair-brained schemes, even when they assume the name of a moral reform.

WE KNEW John Miller, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, would be heard from. John, like Andrew Jackson Smith, of New Jersey, is generally around when anything is to be said. He may be said to have a style peculiarly his own,—original, striking, picturesque. It is evidently patterned after that of the Great Napoleon, and were the occasion equal to his eloquence and imagery, we imagine John would make a stir. There are two things that always seem ridiculous,—a proclamation of wonderful pretence over a very small event,—and a very frothy pronunciamento over a very large event. John's partakes of both classifications. He comes to the front, in magnificent style, and briefly and pithily exclaims,—"The battle is over." This referred to the election, and was said several days after that interesting event occurred. Becoming imaginative, he continues, "The setting sun lit up the banners of the Democracy in light, as victory made them glorious." This beautiful sentence evidently warmed him up, and he vigorously shouted, "We encamped on the field of battle." In the fullness of his generosity, he admits that the Republican party "Left its frauds, schemes, jobs, corruption, Civil Rights bill," and the like, and "Took off its negro allies in safety," which is something. We pity the country if the Democratic party should happen to find said frauds, jobs, and the like. We knew John was a genius, but hereafter, when Napoleonic proclamations are needed, we will be happy to refer to him, for he begins and ends well. "I salute you," impressively says John, "greeting," which is different from some of his salutes we have heard of.

HOLD TO THE RIGHT.

The election is now made the occasion for airing all kinds of politico-economic vagaries, some of which are of the wildest character, and most of which are put forth in evident ignorance of actual facts. It is assumed that the country is well-nigh ruined financially, that its trade balances are against it, and that its home manufactures and varied internal commerce are utterly prostrated. On the basis of these ideas, radical changes are proposed in the condition of our currency, the view seeming to be that the root of all these evils is there. The facts are, that the balance of trade, as between us and Europe, is in our favor, with a prospect that this balance will amount to $100,000,000 by the close of the current financial year; our manufactures, while not as profitable as before the panic, are, nevertheless, in a healthful condition, and with a proper adjustment between employer and employe, will be fairly prosperous and quite active. Our internal commerce is of average volume, as the returns of railway earnings amply show. Our currency was never more perfectly adapted to the wants of trade than it now is, and never more completely commanded public confidence. Why change this condition of things? We have a basis for sound recuperation,—and have only to hold on to it, and even to strengthen it, to be entirely safe.

To consider here the single phase of the subject that excites most attention at the present, we hold that there is not the slightest occasion for changing our monetary system. What we have is wiser and better than any change we see proposed. The President has specie payments in his mind, and we regret that he should seek to bring these about by Congressional legislation. It simply cannot be done. Were Congress to impose a severe tariff, that would practically close our markets to foreign competition, compelling our people to develop our home resources while we send abroad to Europe hundreds of millions of dollars worth of produce and raw material, we could soon and naturally have specie payments. But Congress will not do this; and hence the problem is, with our tariff as it now stands, to reach after that result. It must be plain that as we owe $1,000,000,000 in bonds to Europe, which require the export of $60,000,000 in gold annually, we can only reach specie payments naturally by selling enough of our produce to create a gold balance in Europe, that may be drawn on to settle our interest account. Hitherto, the case has been reversed,—England having a gold balance in this country that could be drawn on, when loans were to be made. Germany has illustrated that the mere possession of gold is not a basis for specie payments. It is the power to hold or keep our gold, that is this basis. The gold indemnity that France paid Germany was soon back in England, and from thence to Paris, and to-day Germany is but little better off, as regards a gold balance, than though this indemnity had not been paid. The lesson of all this to us is, that there are laws above those of Congress, and until these are complied with, Congress cannot compel specie payments. We must be able to retain our gold, at home, before we can establish specie payments. To do this, the balance of trade must be in our favor, as we owe bonds abroad on which gold interest must be paid. Hence, unless this is paid in surplus exports, our gold, derived from our mines, will run through our fingers, like water through a sieve. The root of this whole question, therefore, is the balance of trade, and this, in time is dependent on a protective tariff. All Congress need do, is to keep this right, and the specie payment will work itself.

Antagonistic to the President is the horde of people who have inflation projects of one kind or other. Of these, we have propositions for a currency of greenbacks, interchangeable with bonds, bearing interest rating from 3.65 to 6 per cent. We can easily see that such an issue, properly limited, might not destroy the credit of the country, but it would put aside our national banking system, which is quite as good, entirely safe, more convenient, and thoroughly established. It thus would be a change without special benefit—and change, for the sake of change, is the very thing to be avoided in our monetary system. Free banking would reach all the benefits, in the way of elasticity, that any system proposes, would not change what we have, and would call in our bonds from Europe. Another scheme is that of delegalizing the legal tenders. This, again, would create confusion, would put the debtor at the mercy of the creditor class, and do no good. The boldest of all is that looking to an enormous issue of legal tenders, buying up bonds, and so starting everything on the current of speculation once more. All these views are those of extremists. Many of them go so far as to utterly scout the value of specie payments, and declare that greenbacks, which stood the test of the panic, and are the best money the nation ever had, are just what we need in unlimited quantities. This is absurd. Gold is and will be international money; and national currency must and will be tested by it. We cannot ignore it. Yet the return to specie payments does not necessarily involve the abandonment of our national currency system, nor will it involve putting that currency out of use. It simply assures its value. And because we have enough gold to meet the demands of foreign creditors, and because our people at home are satisfied with and have confidence in our national currency, we do not need to derange it in order to bring forward specie payments. There is no need for it. When we do resume, it will be through a sufficient accumulation of surplus gold in the country. The conditions essential to that accumulation have developed within a year. Let us keep these favorable, and the other will follow, as effect follows cause.

PERSONAL.

THE case of Senator Pomeroy is just called for trial at Barlingame, Kansas, and a dispatch significantly adds that "the air is filled with rumors of bribery."

MALICIOUS people in England say that if the students elect the Duke of Edinburgh Lord Rector, they must put up with a solo on the violin in lieu of a rectorial address.

EX-GOVERNOR WALKER, of Virginia, thinks that the people won the victory, and that the next Congress must execute the policy of economy, retrenchment and reform. As Governor Walker will be a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, it is encouraging to find that his opinions are so practical and wise.

NOT content with furnishing several candidates for the Presidency the Democracy of Ohio are claiming that they have in their Congressional delegation sufficient material for a liberal number of speakers. The inflationists present the Hon. Milton Sayler, and he hard money men point to Mr. Sayler completely in the shade by naming the Hon. Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland.

THE Omaha and Nebraska journals of the latest date, supply interesting particulars of the life and career of Edward Creighton, the millionaire, whose demise in Omaha has been noticed briefly. His name was made famous by a great feat which he performed in successfully completing the electric chain between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean. The feat was just a remarkable one in its day as the successful laying of the first cable across the Atlantic. It made Edward Creighton immortal. The Pacific telegraph was the pioneer to civilization in the trans-Missouri territory. In making Omaha the initial point of the Pacific telegraph, Edward Creighton virtually made her the initial point of the Union Pacific. A man of rugged intellect and unbending will, self-reliant and self-educated, Edward Creighton was eminently a self-made man. Beginning with muscle as his principal stock in trade, he died from overexertion of his brain power. Beginning as a poor workingman, he died a millionaire.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

LITTLE ROCK claims to be the cradle of female education in Arkansas, because the first female college in the State has been opened there.

TAKE care of your parrots. A lady in Paris has had her baby's face all torn to pieces by a parrot jealous of the caresses the mother gave the child.

A GEORGIA man started an egg farm, and has 800 hens. His last season was a bad one, but with a yield of 27,000 eggs he was able to pullet through.

THE trial for the impeachment of Police Justice M. R. Tuthill, of St. Louis, which has been in progress before the City Council for months past, terminated on Wednesday night by the acquittal of the accused on all the charges and specifications. Resolutions of censure were introduced after the trial, but were voted down.

A DISPATCH from Camp Supply Indian Territory, dated November 7th, tells the story of a fight on McClellan Creek, the day previous, between seventy-eight men of the Eighth Cavalry, under Capt. H. C. Farnworth, and one hundred Cheyennes. The troops lost one killed and four wounded. The Indian loss is fifteen killed.

IT is understood there is a rich man in New York whose eccentric charity consists in paying the postage on all letters that have been insufficiently prepaid by the senders. This keeps them out of the Dead Letter Office. Now that this fact is known we suppose there will be a great increase in the number of letters "insufficiently prepaid."

THE result of the election in Wisconsin is very suggestive and ominous. It appears that one year of the "Opposition" is abundantly satisfies a community. At the last election the conglomerate party carried the State by about 12,000 majority. It has now gone the other way by 6,000. A change of 18,000 in a year isn't bad, and in this the jubilant Democracy can see what will overtake them a year hence.

BY the disobedience of a lad in 1809, a garden gate in Rhode Island was left open, and a pig got in and destroyed a few plants; a quarrel between the owners of the pig and the garden grew out of it, which spread among their friends, defeated the Federal candidate for the Legislature, and gave the State a Democratic Senator, by whose vote the war of 1812 with Great Britain was declared.

THE Washington *Star* has this mysterious statement: "Hon. John Morrissey, of New York, will, it is rumored, be a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms for the Forty-fourth Congress. If John succeeds in buying the property on Capitol Hill, for which he is negotiating a purchase, with the view to establish a club house, he will always know where to find the Hall that will be sentenced when there is a call of the House."

J. H. RAINEY, a colored member of the Forty-fourth Congress, from South Carolina, obtained for Samuel Lee, a colored friend, a position in Washington as one of the Capitol police. At the recent election Lee ran against Rainey, and was elected, and will shortly be in a position to obtain for his defeated friend the place on the police force made vacant by his own elevation. From law preserving to law making is a natural and easy transition.

ACCORDING to the *Democrat*, the St. Louis *Dispatch* did understand the Democratic party of Missouri better, and represent it more nearly, than any other paper, and the same impression seems to have been made upon the Osage *Leader*, which calmly remarks: "When the St. Louis *Dispatch* asserted that the Democratic party in Missouri could elect a prairie wolf Governor, a fox squirrel Lieutenant Governor, and a muskrat Secretary of State, we thought it an exaggeration, but the election returns look as if Hutch's head was about level."

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE chandelier for the middle of the Paris Opera House will be a marvel in its way. It will cost $8,000.

THE Paris *Union* says that Don Carlos has intrusted his brother Alphonso with an important mission to foreign courts.

THE students of the School of Medicine in Paris, persisting in creating disturbances whenever Professor Chaffard attempted to lecture, all lectures have been suspended for one month.

IT IS reported in the London *Times* that in Alsace the people are compelled to give their children names found in the German calendar. Names that are in French but not in the German calendar are refused registration by the authorities.

M. HAINGURLOT left 600,000 francs to the city of Paris, and the city refuses to accept it. He proposed that a "railroad school" should be founded with the money, but Paris discovers that the sum is insufficient for the purpose. The heirs of the defunct are perhaps not sorry.

WHEN Adelina Patti was recently singing a waltz in Liverpool, in response to an encore, the Duke of Edinburgh jumped on the stage, and taking both the great cantatrice's hands in his, shook them heartily in presence of the whole audience, which was of course transported "beyond the present," and shouted with delight.

THE Prussian Government lately advised that priests should be elected by the congregations over which they preside. A trial of the new system has just been made, and the result is not satisfactory. Only ten members of the congregation interested appeared to vote. The Government seems disposed to wait for a further advance of public opinion towards its standards before enforcing the adoption of its views.

THE war between Ritualism and Protestantism still rages in England. The Ritualists deny that there ever was any Reformation or break in the continuity of their Church since the days of the apostles. The Ritualists are like the jackdaws. They claim kin with the Roman Catholics, but the Catholics will none of them; they hold on to the Church of England, and the Church of England has cast them out. Between two stools the cause they both pretend to serve is like to fall to the ground.

Rambles Through Scotland.

"The Land of the Brown Heath and Shaggy Wood."

Sketches of Scottish Life and Scenery—Some Historical Places—All Around Glasgow—Castles and Cottages in the Rural Districts—A Morning Scene at Loch Lomond.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PAISLEY, SCOTLAND, Oct. 20, 1874.

We arrived in Liverpool all right, and after tramping through the town, made preparations for a seven hours' ride over the Caledonian Railroad. In traveling by rail here the first thing you have to decide is first, second or third class tickets. The first class will find you a cushioned arm chair, the comfort of which is not to be spoken of disparagingly. The second will secure you a seat upon a bench with an oil cloth cushion; this will also separate you from the rougher portion of the community, which during fair time is a thing to be desired.

The third class cars that I saw were not cattle pens, but clean though plain compartments with yellow painted seats, somewhat like the seats in rural churches. The locomotives are plainer than ours and destitute of a bell, there being no use for that article as the roads are bridged over thus avoiding to a great extent the danger of our crossings and also enabling them to travel with greater speed.

The scenery after leaving Liverpool consisted chiefly of coal mines, ruined castles and English farm houses; the country was level and well cultivated, but as we proceeded north the skies gave promise of a delightful day. Heavy mists shrouded the Ben and hung like a silken drapery over field and flood; yet under the influence of a light breeze it slowly lifted and unveiled a scene that can hardly be spoken of too highly. Here and there, dotting the smooth surface of the water, stand numerous islands clothed with the richest verdure. On either bank were sprinkled the neatly white washed houses of the tenantry, making a pleasing contrast to the more aspiring turrets of the lordly castles. At intervals, by the side of a sequestered bay, repose the modest hamlets of many an humble village, although devoid of the show and pomp of a thronged city yet adorned by nature with the blooming flowers of garden and hedge, while around and overlooking this charming picture stand the mountains, their weather-beaten ridges tinged with a blue shade of the springing heather, and the deep solitude of their glens broken occasionally by a leaping stream as it dashed down its rocky bed towards the lakes. Landing at Rowardenan we proceeded to a hotel which stands at the foot of the Ben and from this place without securing the assistance of a guide or the help of ponies, we started guided by our own intelligence and arrived at the mark at ten minutes past ten for the summit, which was still shrouded by mists. After a couple of hours steady traveling, hunger and thirst overcame a former resolution to break our fast only on the top. We sat down by the half way spring to slake our thirst, and lightly eat lunch and look down with a compassionate triumph upon the numerous parties who were slowly toiling up the ascent beneath us and now appeared like moving specks in the distance. We approached the top mists which had been slowly retreating before us, now lifted for a time, and as we saw the highest peak rise on our sight, we hasted forward and at ten minutes to one were standing on our ambition and were standing upon the summit. We thus had occupied the greatest part of three hours in the ascent, and though there are some that boast of accomplishing the task in two, I am sure we were the average time of those who go for the purpose of enjoying the scene as they advance. At all events Pittsburgh's delegation was the first upon Ben Lomond summit that day. The veil of mist hung for a time lifted, again suddenly descended and for a few moments we were standing enveloped by a cloud, but a smart breeze coming up, it quickly dispersed and the sun, which all the morning had been striving in vain to peirce the thick gloom, broke clearly and before its cheering beams it rapidly melted away. We were now enabled to admire the scene nature had thus kindly arranged for our visions. Beneath us lay the Lomond, its appearance small when compared with the sight, standing upon its shores—while toward the west and north huge hills stand in crowded order lifting their towering heads toward the sky and presenting a scene filled with sublimity and grandeur. Itis from this side we look down upon the country where Rob Roy administered his rude justice. Over the eastern range mists still lingered, and our view was sadly obstructed, but through the southwest we were fully paid by the sight presented. Here the mountains of Arran skirted the horizon like dark clouds, while the Ilsas and Craig rose at a distant vision upon our view—while at its base lay the sea waves, while the reflected rays of the sun made it appear like a sheet of silver spread out in the distance. The eastern and southern sides of the summit are more gradual in their ascent, and are covered with heather and short grass on which numbers of cattle are feeding. The north and eastern sides are rocky and barren, especially the northern, which presents a vast rocky steep some 2,000 feet in height. The summit is a level spot, with about enough room for a western squatter to pitch his tent and dwell safely, provided of course, that his tent don't move. The minor sights and incidents during the ascent and while on the summit were numerous, among which was a pistol marksmanship displayed by one of our party, the wells by this wayside and the answering echoes that could be awakened at various points. But after a couple of hours reveling amid the grandeur that surrounded, we commenced to descend, bringing away a few relics, and recording our names in stone for the information of future generations. We now found the downward course much quicker than the ascent, for in one hour and three quarters we were on the shores of the lake, waiting for the steamer to return.

A. D. M.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 64 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws can be had at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Laughlin, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer; Jas. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nicols, Jas. Laughlin, Sr., T. Carnegie, Robert Schoefield, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Ebbert.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Warm Air Furnaces
AND
COOKING RANGES.
WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers of the Improved
Metropolis Warm Air Furnaces
This furnace, as we now construct it, of wrought iron, lined with fire tile, and the newly invented dumping grate, has no equal, and we ask a critical comparison with other makes, on the following points: Price, durability, economy, cleanliness and ease of management. It is adapted to both dating and sheet iron and setting in brick, and suitable for all kinds of buildings, old and new; also, all kinds of fuel. Send for references, &c.
We also, manufacture the brick set Enterprise Family Cooking Range, now in use in most of our well arranged houses, and wherever used is preferred to any other, no exceptions.
Also, the Little Giant Portable Range, cheap, good and durable.
Sole Agents for Van's Hotel Ranges, and hotel outfits for all varieties of cooking.

147 WOOD STREET,
NOTICE.
HARVEST QUEEN
Reaper and Binder Co,
CAPITAL - - $300,000.
SHARES 3,000, PER $100 EACH.
The books for subscription to the above Company are now open at the office of the undersigned. SHOLDER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, German American Bank Building, Penn avenue. The payments on subscriptions are so easy as the necessities of the business in getting machinery and building will permit. This promises to be a remarkably successful Company, as the machine will be a specialty, covered by patents that make the invention a monopoly. It is the greatest agricultural improvement of the age.
For Prospectus, &c., and inspection of the model, call on the inventor at the office as above.
sep9-lyd

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Farmers, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

BASKETS.—THE FINEST ASSORTMENT in the city. Market, Lunch and Traveling Baskets, Clothes Hampers and Baskets of superior quality, received and for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, Nov. 11th,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Dress Goods,
Everything New and Desirable
FROM THE LOWEST TO FINEST.
At 50c, another lot of those fine
All-Wool Black Cashmeres,
WELL WORTH 75 CENTS.
At 50 and 60c, Full Width, All-Wool
FRENCH MERINOS.
All our popular bargains in
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
At 12½c, Tycoon Repps, in medium colors, printed on best cloth.
Most decided bargains in Best Black and Colored Cashmeres, Sateens, Serges and Twills.
Bright Colored Plaids.
Dolaines, Tycoon Repps, &c.
Silk Mixed Dress Goods, &c.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods.
Waterproof Cloths
Of all colors, at much under usual prices.
Ladies' Made-Up Suits,
Most desirable styles and materials.
New Ladies' Jackets and Sacques.
New Woolen and Paisley Shawls.
Mourning Shawls.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.
LARGE ARRIVALS OF
CHOICE GOODS
DURING THIS WEEK.
In view of the stringency in money matters, we are offering all classes of goods in each department of our business at the
Lowest Possible Prices.
FRESH LOTS OF
Ladies' Cloaks
OPENED EVERY DAY.
Misses' and Children's Cloaks,
LADIES'
SEAL SKIN CLOAKS,
SEAL MUFFS,
SEAL BOAS, SEAL CAPS,
Medium to finest quality, small regular and extra size Cloaks, plain and shaped, in stock, or made to order.
Children's Coney Cloaks, Muffs and Caps.
We are also offering an unequaled assortment of Ladies' and Children's
Plain and Fancy Striped Cashmere Hosiery.
Merino and Fleeced Cotton Hosiery, &c.
New Flowers, Feathers and Birds.
Retail Stores.
WHITE, ORR & CO.
NEW GOODS.
Camel's Hair Jackets and Overskirts.
Cashmere Beaded Jackets and Overskirts.
Cloth Jackets and Sacques.
Barred and Plain Camel's Hair.
Embroidered Suits, Black Cashmere.
Black Merino, Black Henrietta Cloth.
Black Drap De'Ete, Black Silks.
Black Matelasse.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CHOICEST DESIGNS IN
BODY BRUSSELS.
RICHEST COLORS IN
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
ELEGANT STYLES IN
TWO AND THREE PLYS
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.
OILS, &c.
CENTRAL REFINING CO.
Petroleum.
OFFICES,
No. 20 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
AND
307 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
RIVERSIDE OIL REFINERY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
AND DEALERS IN
Lubricating Oils.
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the wholesale trade solicited.
Waring Bros.,
Successors to WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address:
WARING BROTHERS & CO.,
267 Water Street.
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FURNACES, RANGES
Mantles,
GRATES, &c.
JAMES OLD,
193 Liberty Street.
ALEX. G. COCHRAN ..... J. M. GAZZAM.
GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,
OFFICES,
94 DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Special attention paid to collections and correspondence.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, Nov. 11th,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
THE BEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED
IN
Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS,
Of all widths and qualities.
Housekeeping Dry Goods,
Of every description.
At 4c, 5c and 6 1-4c, Good Fast Colored Calicos.
Flannels & Blankets
An immense stock of all kinds and qualities.
At 12½c, Plain Shirting Flannels.
At 18½c, Good Shirting Flannels.
At 22½c, Barred Country Flannels.
Best Heavy Barred Country Flannels.
Plain Colored Flannels, all kinds.
Scarlet and White Shaker and Country Flannels.
Twilled Flannels, all colors.
Finest Plaid Flannels.
At $1.50, Pair Gray Blankets.
At $3.00, Pair Good White Blankets.
At $1.30, Full size heavy Bed Comfort.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Best Country Blankets,
Best Eastern Blankets.
Extra Bargains in Cassimeres, all kinds.
Cloths and double-width Cassimeres.
Jeans, Tweeds, &c.
Sacque and Cloaking Cloths.
November 5th.
B. AND B.
128
Federal Street.
TWO CASES
Ladies' Imported Cloaks,
Opened To-day, in Choice Styles and Lower Prices. Will open
FRIDAY, November 6th,
ONE CASE
NEW YORK MADE CLOAKS.
Another Lot of those Extra Wide (46 inch)
BLACK CASHMERES,
At $1.00 per yard, well worth $1.25.
These are finer Goods than those on sale last week.
EXTRA FINE
Black Cashmeres.
From $1.25 to $2.00.
Fine 40 inch Black Cashmere at 75 Cents.
Unparalleled Bargains in
NEW BLACK ALPACAS,
At 40, 50 and 60 Cents—10c per yard less than present Low Market Rates.
Great Bargains in
COLORED DRESS GOODS,
From 25 to 50 cents. Choice Shades of Navy Blue, Plum, Seal Brown and French Gray.
Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.
N. B.—Waterproof, Flannels, Blankets, Muslins, at Astonishingly Low Prices.
DRESS GOODS!!
Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.
Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.
Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at
H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 76 Market Street.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
49 Sixth Street,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces,
WELLMAN REFLECTOR,
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTLES.
ALSO,
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND
Ventilators, &c., &c.
LONDON TEA HOUSE,
No. 18 Fifth Avenue.
CHOICE AND FRESH
Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Sugars,
SPICES, PICKLES, &C.,
JUST RECEIVED.
J. S. PATTERSON.
SAFE LIGHT IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
THE FAMILY SAFEGUARD
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
KEYSTONE MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Headstone, or all kinds of work for the Cemetery, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PEARL ASH.—10 CASKS FOR SALE by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, Nov. 11th,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Latest Styles
IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Hats and Bonnets.
We desire to call special attention to our Millinery Department, which will be found to contain everything new and desirable, in Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, we keep a supply on hand already trimmed; or, if customers desire, we have them trimmed to order in the latest styles and most artistic manner.
New French Flowers and Plumes.
Birds, Feathers, Wings, &c.
Sashes and Sash Ribbons.
Ribbons, all widths.
New Beaded Trimmings.
Worsted Ball Fringes, all colors.
Braided Laces and Nets.
New Embroideries and Laces.
Ladies' Neckwear.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FALL AND WINTER
UNDERWEAR
STOCKINGS AND GLOVES,
All sizes and qualities.
Gentlemen's and Boys' Underwear, Socks and Gloves.
Extra bargains in Gents best Scarlet Underwear.
Gents' and Boys' Wool Overshirts.
At 28c, Men's Colored Merino Drawers.
At 28c, Men's Colored Merino Shirts.

INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr.,	B. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale,	W. H. Everson,
C. C. Donnell,	Geo. W. Cuffin,
Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays,	James Y. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean.	T. H. Nevin.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager,	C. C. Boyle,
W. W. Patrick,	J. C. Lappe,
L. Wal

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property. Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Samuel A Long, Frank Kohne.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. H. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugo, Christ. Bergner.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from active non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Coupons purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. A. REED, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, November 15, 1874.

In banking circles, a good supply of funds, and a fair demand continue to be the feature. Our bankers regard the demand for money, continued with reference to its sources, as indicating a continued activity in manufacturing circles, and an increase in general business. Real estate and local stocks continue inactive.

The meeting for the organization of a Chamber of Commerce was largely attended yesterday. Richard Waring acted as chairman, and Jos. D. Weeks as Secretary. The proceedings appear in our local columns. The outcome, we are confident, will be the formation of a Chamber of Commerce, which will undoubtedly be of large importance to this city.

There is a possibility that gold may advance in our market, ere long. The steady loss of bullion by the Bank of England—the immediate cause apparently for the recent advance in the price of cotton—warrant the belief among brokers that the bank rate will be advanced in the early future, although the rise in securities to-day is interpreted as meaning London does not expect the advance will be made this week. Such journals as the London *Economist* profess great uneasiness at the present course of the Bank of England, it being nearly £4,000,000 less than last year, and are urging that the rate shall be put up to the point at which gold will be attracted to London. A determined effort on the part of the Bank of England to gain gold would bear severely on New York, as even at this season when our staple products are going forward the New York market is not supplied with enough exchange to prevent rates here from ruling high. The reason for this is found in the movement of securities, which has been decidedly against this country for the past six months.

—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that all United States 5-20 coupons of 1862 will be paid at any time within ninety days before their maturity (except when otherwise ordered) upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent., per annum in gold, on presentation at the offices of the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, Assistant Treasurers at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, San Francisco and Charleston, and U. S. Depositories at Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

—Yesterday, at noon, on Nov. 9, in the Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, was named as the time and place of meeting of the bondholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, to receive the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting.

—A well executed counterfeit $5 bill, purporting to be the issue of the First National of Chicago, has been detected. The text and signatures of the bill are complete imitations of the $5 bills of the Traders' National of Chicago, with the words "First National" substituted.

—Washington dispatches say: "Late advices received at the Treasury from Government agents in London say prospects of the Syndicate negotiating the balance of New Fives within the time allotted them are very good."

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 24 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Money		2½
Gold	110¾	110¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	119½	119½
5-20 1862	114	114¼
" —1864	113½	113¾
" 1865	117¾	117¾
" 1865 new	117¾	118
" 1867	118¾	119¼
" 1868—coupons	119¾	120
10-40's	112¾	112¾
Currency 6's	118½	120½
New 5 per cents	111¾	113¼
10-40's—coupons	113	113¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¾	102¾
Erie	59	59
C. C. & I.	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	34¾	34¾
Do. Pref	58	58
Michigan Southern	93	93
Do. Guaranteed	94¾	95
North Western Common	58¾	58¾
Do. Pref	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	98¾	98¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	70¾	70¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	85¾	85¾
Toledo & Wabash	21¾	21¾
Harlem	130	130½
Chicago & Alton	117¾	
Adams Express	64¾	64¾
American Express	64¾	64¾
U. S. Express	49¾	49¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	79¾	80
Fort Wayne	93	97
Merchants Union Express	26	27
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22¾	
Do. pref	44¾	
Panama	114	
Iron Mountain	93¾	
Terre Haute	7	

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Reading	92¾	93
Penna Central	103¾	103¾
" scrip		94¾
Reading	93¾	
Lehigh Valley	42	
Central Transportation	42	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	70	73
P. C. & St. L. 7's	92	

NEW YORK, November 12, 1874.

The customs receipts were $307,000, and the Treasury disbursements were $237,000. Money 2½@3%. Gold was quiet and firm; opened at 110¾, and closed 110¾. The clearings were $24,636,000. The carrying rates were 1, 2, 2½@3. Sterling 485@485½, for sixty days and 489@489½ for sight. Government were stronger, and advanced at noon; afterward became dull, closing strong. Railroad bonds were quiet, with the largest dealings in Central Pacific. The stock market opened heavy and lower. The refusal of the Pacific Mail directors to accept the propositions of the Pacific Railroad had a depressing effect on Pacific Mail and Union Pacific early in the day. In the afternoon the market improved, but closed quiet and weak. The decline ranged ½@3¾ per cent, the extreme figure having been made in Ohios. The transactions in the Stock Exchange aggregated 160,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Western Union, 28,000 Pacific Mail, 44,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Union Pacific, 7,000 Northwestern, 5,000 St. Paul, 15,000 Toledo & Wabash, and 12,000 Ohio & Mississippi.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¾@120; of '62, 113½; do of '64, 114½; do '65, 116¾; do new, 117¾; do '67, 118¼; do '68, 119¾; 10-40's, 112¾; currency 6s, 118¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 95; Tennessee, old, 75; do new, 75; Virginia sixes, 56; do old, 56; North Carolina, old, 24; do new, 15.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70¾; Quicksilver, 32¾; Adams Express, 119; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 80; American Express, 64; United States Express, 48½; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 58¾; do. preferred, 85; Harlem, 130; do. preferred, 136; Michigan Southern, 93; Illinois Central, 97; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾; Northwestern common, 59¾; do. preferred, 86¾; Rock Island, 98¾; New Jersey Central, 104¾; St. Paul, 34¾; do. preferred, 58; Toledo & Wabash, 21¾; do. preferred, 38; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 7; do. preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 107½; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64; Burlington & Quincy, 104¾; Lake Shore, 93¾; Panama, 114; Illinois Central, 97¾; Union Pacific, 85¾; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 99; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.

LONDON, November 12—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £274,000 during the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 37¼, is now 35¼; the amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of the Mississippi, 3½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64; Burlington & Quincy, 104¾; Lake Shore, 93¾; Panama, 114; Illinois Central, 97¾; Union Pacific, 85¾; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 99; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.

PARIS, November 12.—The specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 3,556,000 francs. Rentes 61f 75c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1874.

The leading produce markets are quiet, and have a general way, present but little that is new or important; and the hand-to-mouth policy is still adhered to, the demand for everything is very light, as people, in consequence of the checkered course of trade the fore part of the present year, are afraid of the future, hence they are carrying no more stock than is absolutely necessary, and, as a rule, buying nothing they can do without. This accounts for the very light volume of business as compared with this time in former years, and the indications are that there will be no general or perceptible change for the better until the Spring trade opens up. While there have been no recent important changes in values, the tendency of almost everything in the market is downward, and in first hands increasing, lower prices, it would appear, are near at hand. Sugars continue dull and unchanged. Coffees dull and nominal and unchanged, and the same is true of most articles in line not mentioned.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11½	Standard B	10⅜
Powdered	11½	C Standard	10⅛
Granulated	11½	Demarara	10¼@10⅝
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	9¾@9¾
STRUPS.			
Sugar house	40@45	Sugar Drips	60@70
Maryland	80	Golden Syrup	70@75
Sugar Drips	60	Extra Golden	75@80
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20	Imported 1 bpkgs	28
Rio Prime	22	Roasted loose	25
Rio Fancy	24	Roasted Java	40
RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	7	Patna ₱ lb	7¼@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	55@60	New Orleans	55@60
Cuba Muscovado	60@63		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue dull; the operations in Wheat have been light during the past week or ten days, although there has not been much variation in prices. Corn and Oats are rather easier, but sellers generally realized a full margin for profit. Rye is quiet and unchanged. Barley and Malt are held rather firmly, but prices remain without quotable change for the week, but prices remain without quotable change at the source of supply, at anything like a profit. The demand is not near as large as it was at this time last year. The only market where there is any activity is Milwaukee, which is due to the fact that the stock of Corn is very small, and there is reason to believe that the supply will be materially reduced. Our merchants report their collections are hard to make, and we hear a determination expressed to shut down on long-winded and unfilled orders. Wheat continues unsalable, but prices remain without quotable change.

—Penna and Ohio Wheat is quotable at $1.25@1.30, as to quality, and Western at $1.35@1.50. Corn is very dull and unchanged, at 70@72c for shelled in car lots, and 65@68c for ear. Oats are dull at 45@47c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Barley dull at $1.20. Provisions strong and unchanged, and in good demand. Lard dull and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Concessions wanted; would have to be made to sell. Whisky scarce and firmly held at $1.01@1.03.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, November 11.—Refined petroleum 23½f.

LIVERPOOL, November 12.—Cotton—Sales, middling upland 7⅞@7¾d; Orleans 8@8⅛d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; 1,000 bales American. Lard steady at 70s. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 36s 9d. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits 1s 3d. Lard 61s 3d.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—Cotton steady at 14c. Flour and Corn unchanged. Wheat firmer at 98@99c. Barley buoyant at $1.10@1.20. Rye easier at 80@85c. Pork dull at $18@18.25. Lard dull at 10½c. Bulk meats dull; sides 13, 12½ packers 12½@13. Bacon dull; shoulders 9½; short rib middles 9¾@9¾c; all loose. Green hams 12c; sugared 13½.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 98½c.

Hogs open firmer in the afternoon, wheat closed at 97½c seller December, Corn 74½c seller December, Oats 37½c seller the year. Pork 18.25 seller December. Lard 10½c seller January.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Flour in moderate demand and unchanged; receipts 13,000 barrels; shipping quality Michigan and Ohio, 5.00@5.25; extra do, $5.30@5.75; choice do, $5.80@6.25; fancy do, $6.30@6.75; extra Genesee, $6.50@7.00; choice do, $7.10@7.50; fancy do, $7.60@8.00; extra Western, $5.00@5.25; choice do, $5.30@5.75; fancy do, $5.80@6.25; extra St. Louis, $5.50@6.00; choice do, $6.10@6.50; fancy do, $6.60@7.00; extra Minnesota, $5.50@6.00; choice do, $6.10@6.50; fancy do, $6.60@7.00; Southern, $5.50@6.00; choice do, $6.10@6.50; fancy do, $6.60@7.00. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal steady at $4.10@4.75. Rye advancing; prime Canada 96c. Barley steady; receipts 6,000 bushels; sales 2,000 bushels; lower; receipts 9,000 bushels; mixed western 90@92c in store; yellow western 94@95c; two-rowed State 90c; six-rowed State 95c; mixed western in store and afloat (4 spring) white 94@96c. Hay, Hops and Hides unchanged. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 70c. Petroleum dull and heavy; refined offered at 18c; crude 8½c. Tallow steady; receipts 42,000 lbs. Turpentine 35½c. Eggs firm at 25@26c. Pork steady at $19.37½@19.50 for new mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 7½@7¾c. Middles scarce and firmer; long clear 10½c; short clear 10@10¼c. Lard active and firmer; prime steam 10¾c; kettle 11c. Butter firm; western higher. Cheese unchanged. Whisky decidedly firmer at $1.01@1.02.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, November 11.—With the more desirable grades of stock offering very reservedly, and the demand showing rather more activity, and the requests of manufacturers, prices have been quoted firm, as a rule, and in instances stronger and buoyant. The trade has been quiet all this particular time, but it appears to be more so than usual this year; and, furthermore, it is likely to continue during this and next month. Our dispatches, both from Baltimore and New York, continue to report Coffee dull, and with a very limited demand, while in first hands increasing, lower prices, it would appear, are near at hand. Sugars continue dull and unchanged. Molasses dull and quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of most articles in line not mentioned.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11½	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11½	C Standard	10⅛
Powdered	11½	Demarara	10¼@10⅝
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...ight.

...City Property Committee met last night in the City Clerk's office. The contract with Loughrey & Collis for laying sewer pipe at the Thirty-sixth ward station house was approved. The bills of Hahn, Harms & Co., amounting to $72.38, Jacob Friday $21, and J. Ricketts $17.50, for work done were referred to a sub-committee. Estimate No. 6, footing up $720, in favor of Henry Murphy & Co., contractors for the Thirty-sixth ward station house, was approved.

An Appeal to the Churches.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor hereby respectfully and earnestly solicits all the pastors of the city to take up collections in their respective congregations, on Thanksgiving Day, to aid in carrying on the work of the association through the winter. Its treasury is empty, and the time of resuming its labor is at hand. Already the necessities of the poor are very great, and many worthy people are suffering for aid. We hope for the same kindly response, from the clergymen and churches, as we received last year—assuring them of the united thanks of the recipients of their bounty and the managers of the association.

MRS. LEVI WADE, Secretary.

The Carson Muddle.

A petition was filed in the Common Pleas Court yesterday by the electors of the Fourth Legislative District, through their counsel Messrs. Fetterman, Johnson & Flack, requesting that all the votes cast for Joseph M. and John M. Carson be credited to the former. The petitioners aver that the mistake was in the printing of the tally sheets. The case will come up for hearing on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock.

If the case is decided in favor of Carson, Mr. Wainwright will be compelled to surrender the certificate of election, which has been given and the Court accordingly granted an order requiring him to file an answer to the complaint before the time set for a hearing.

THE ROMANS AGAIN.

The Fight Not Ended.

The Italians at the Armstrong works, on the Westmoreland county side have been fighting again. On Wednesday night about nine o'clock an attack was made on their lines and for about twenty minutes the firing was very sharp. About twelve o'clock there was a second attack which was not of long duration. The pickets kept up the excitement all night by exchanging shots, but we have been unable to learn whether or not any one was hurt.

Two deputies were despatched to Buena Vista last evening by Sheriff Hare and measures are being taken to bring the difficulty to a close.

REVOLUTIONARY.

Mr. McKee on the Political Situation.

A prominent citizen and philosopher, whose rugged independence of thought and epigrammatic power of expression are proverbial, thus enunciates his views of the present perturbed condition of matters political:

PITTSBURG, Oct. seven, 1874.

I sanchen President Grants *third Term*, he is worthy of Being King of the *Country*; ond his Posterity after *him* if you coan get no *better man* I think more of *Grant* Every Day. This storm of Democracy is like a Tornado. of Whisky *Blotes* from the Botomless Pit; we will shurly now have good *Times* Trhee Dollars a Day, And Whisky for *three* cents a Glass. Taxes Will only be one *half*

J *McKee*

THE ALLEGED COUNTERFEITING.

The Hearing Before the U. S. Commissioner.

Yesterday afternoon a hearing was had before U. S. Commissioner McCandless in the cases of Albert Ratzkey, August Legab, Emil Legab, Elizabeth Legab and Gustave Praetsch, charged with having in their possession counterfeiting tools and materials for the manufacture of three and five cent nickels in imitation of those issued by the U. S. Mint. In the investigation it was stated by the different witnesses examined for the prosecution, that the fixtures were found in the house of Constantine Legab; that the moulds were found in the garret, and the materials and tools in different parts of the house; that Mr. L. told his wife when she was out washing, that he was working on a patent and expected some day to be wealthy. In relating her testimony, his wife professed total ignorance as to what was going on.

Mr. Legab made his escape when the officers appeared to make the arrests, consequently was not present at the trial.

In reference to Mr. G. Praetsch it was not shown that he had anything to do with the alleged counterfeiting, but some of the materials were found in the room which he was occupying at the time the detectives went to the house to investigate the matter. A great many of his friends were present and manifested the greatest interest during the hearing.

Ludwig Keating, Esq., the counsel for the defense, attached the entire blame to Constantine Legab, but as he was absent his case was not as thoroughly reviewed as it might have been, had he been present. The Commissioner, after hearing the evidence; reserved his decision until 3 o'clock to-day, when it will be given. Mrs. Legab was released on her own recognizance, and Messrs. Praetsch and Ratzkey gave bail in the sum of $2,000 each for their appearance to-day. The boys were remanded to jail.

THE GRAIN DEALERS.

A Change in their Exchange—A Permanent Organization Effected.

Yesterday morning the members of the Corn Exchange held a meeting at which Mr. Wm. McCreery resigned the Presidency. He explained that when he accepted the position it was understood that it was to be temporary, as he could not give it the proper attention. He therefore moved the election of L. C. Graff Esq., to fill the vacancy.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Graff, in taken the chair, urged the necessity of the grain and produce men of this combining for their own mutual benefit as they had difficulties innumerable to contend with, and unless they fought them solidly they could not succeed. Pittsburgh last year sold some 5,000,000 bushels of grain and with the proper facilities in transportation and central position in location that this city occupies that could be doubled in two years. Philadelphia with all her advantages of transportation had only sold about 20,000,000 bushels last year, and he believed that that amount could easily be sold in this city in the next three years. Western grain and railroad men in conversation with him had told him that Pittsburgh's position was one of the best in the country for a distributing point for grain, and he believed that now as the grain men were making an effort to help themselves the railroad would soon see that it was to their benefit, and also help them.

A general discussion then followed for some time, in which all pledged themselves to do everything that was possible to support the Exchange.

As the temporary organization was called Corn Exchange, a motion was made by Mr. Rea that the same be changed to Corn and Produce Exchange, which was agreed to.

Mr. Rea moved that all buyers be allowed to enter the Exchange Office. This created considerable discussion. It was finally settled by allowing the Board of Managers to issue complimentary tickets to those wishing to buy for the space of three or six months.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the association were read and adopted, and officers nominated for the ensuing year. They will be elected on next Monday.

The association then adjourned.

THE ALLEGHENY MURDER.

Death of Gotthard Walz Last Night—His Dying Statement to the Physician—No Quarrel Between him and the Tinker—The Murderers yet Free.

At eight o'clock last evening Gotthard Walz, who was shot on Wednesday night by highwaymen, on the Perrysville road, a short distance from Allegheny City, died at the residence of his daughter, No. 131 Spring Garden avenue. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. Buchanan paid a visit to Walz and made a careful examination, discovered that the ball had entered his left side, under the lowest rib, and passing through came out the back, cutting the diaphragm in its course. The wounded man being then in a condition to talk, he told the following story and soon afterward died. He said that in company with his friend Jacobs, the tinker, he was riding in his wagon along the road when two men, one large and the other small, called them to stop. He answered that he would not do it, as that was not the place for the toll gate. The small man then ran to the head of the horses, while the large fellow jumped in the wagon. Mr. Walz handed the lines to the tinker in order to grapple with the man who was then standing in the vehicle. As he got up, however, the rascal struck the tinker over the head with a heavy stick and knocked him senseless. He then drew a revolver and fired three shots at Mr. Walz, but only one of them hit him. Jacobs was senseless, and Mr. Walz becoming powerless from the wound he had received, fell, sick and exhausted, into the bottom of his wagon. The highwaymen then "went through" their pockets, but only then "went through" their pockets, but only got $1.50, as Mr. Walz had deposited all his funds before leaving the city. The above statement proves that the story told by the tinker is true, and that the suspicions of the police to the effect that the shooting was done in a quarrel between Walz and the tinker are incorrect. It seems all the more strange that though the police, when they are unable to arrest the perpetrator of a crime, endeavor to cover their own lack of penetration and shrewdness by charging the crime upon an innocent person. There are a number of things that would lead one familiar with the ways of policemen and detectives to this conclusion. No arrests have yet been made in this case, and the prospect is good of its being added to the list of murders of whose perpetrators have been allowed to go unwhipped of justice.

Ladies Watches.

The largest assortment of Ladies Gold Watches in the city now out at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

...r Both Branches—Reduction of Salaries—Street Improvements at Various Points—The Allegheny Gas Company's Proposition—Petitions, Resolutions, &c.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last night.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....President.
EOLAND T. WHITE.....Clerk.

The following members answered to their names at roll-call: Messrs. Ackley, Bepler, Cochran, Day, Hartman, McNeill, Patterson, Phillips, Reineman, Reed, Slack, Smith, Thomas, Walton, Wittmer, Voegtly, Zinkand, and President McBrier.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following business was presented by the members:

Mr. ACKLEY, an ordinance relative to the salary of the Assistant Chief Engineer in charge of sewers, increasing it $300. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY a petition for the grading and paving of Williams street. Referred

Mr. HARTMAN, petition from John Smith for permission to erect a frame stable. Referred.

Also, petition for the vacation of a portion of Ferry Lane. Referred.

Mr. SLACK presented the report of the Finance Committee. The Committee submitted the following:

Resolution directing the Survey Committee to report if the force in the City Engineer's office can be reduced. Referred.

Resolution referring the ordinance abolishing the office of Meat Inspector, and requiring the Health officer to perform the duties, to the Health Committee. Adopted.

Ordinance authorizing the refunding of unpaid taxes to certain property holders in the Butchers' Run flooded district. Passed.

Ordinance fixing the salary of the clerk to Committees at $1,000 per annum. Passed.

Ordinance fixing the salary of the clerk in the Engineer's office at $1,000 per annum, reducing it $200. Lost.

Ordinance relative to contracts for work, materials, and supplies for the city.

Mr. WHERLY offered an amendment to the ordinance so as to provide that in awarding the contract for the official printing the question of the circulation of the newspapers bidding shall be considered in awarding the contract.

On motion the ordinance and amendment were referred to the Finance Committee.

Resolution authorizing the refunding of $118 to Tully McIntyre, that being the amount of an illegal fine collected from him. Passed.

The same gentleman presented the report of the Controller, showing the expenditures of the past month to be $18,318.75. Adopted.

Also, the detailed report of the receipts and expenditures for the month of October. Received.

Mr. PATTERSON presented the report of the Street Committee. Several ordinances for grading and paving were submitted and referred back to the committee to be printed. Report received.

The following printed ordinances were called up:

Ordinance for the grading of Spring alley, from Long alley to Green street. Passed.

Ordinance relative to the vacation of a portion of Bidwell street and opening a substitute therefor, and regulating the use of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street crossings by the railroad company.

Mr. COCHRAN presented a remonstrance against the ordinance. On motion the matter was postponed until next meeting.

Also report of viewers on the opening of Ritner avenue.

Mr. SMITH presented a remonstrance against the confirmation of the report.

Report and remonstrance referred to the viewers.

Mr. PATTERSON, report of the viewers on the opening of Howard street. Confirmed.

Also report of viewers on the opening of Niddle alley.

Mr. SLACK presented a remonstrance against the report, and asked that it be quashed.

Mr. PATTERSON presented a communication from Mr. Anderson, relative to the matter.

On motion of Mr. Voegtly the whole matter was referred back to the viewers.

Mr. REINEMAN presented the report of the Survey Committe. Received.

Mr. SMITH presented the report of the Water Committee. They reported that the old engines at the water works had been thoroughly repaired and placed in good condition. Report received.

The following papers accompanied the report:

Resolution for a four inch main on Adams street. Adopted.

Resolution authorizing the committee to advertise for proposals for the construction of three new boilers for the new water works, and to award the contract for the same. Passed.

Mr ACKLEY called up the ordinance for a lateral sewer on Western avenue. Passed.

Also, an ordinance fixing the places for holding elections. Passed.

Mr. BEPLER presented an ordinance for the opening of Grant avenue. Referred.

Mr. REED, a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to repair the board walk on Ohio street, at the foot of Troy Hill. Referred.

Mr. WITTMER, a resolution directing the contractor for grading and paving Beaver street to proceed with the work of completing the contract at once. Adopted.

Mr. MCBRIER (Mr. Smith in the chair) an ordinance relative to the meetings of Viewers and requiring the Engineer to give notice to the parties interested. Referred.

Mr. ACKLEY, a resolution directing the ordinance officer to enforce the ordinance relative to the locking of the wheels of wagons, while driving over the public streets. Adopted.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. M. LONG.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Agnew, Brown, Burton, Cochran, Eberhardt, Golden, Hare, Hastings, Hetzell, Lockhart, Johnston, Klicker, Price, Peters, Lautner, Sholes, Seiling, Wettach, Wittmer, Wilson and President Long.

On motion of Mr. Wettach the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The following petitions, resolutions, &c., were presented:

Mr. Seiling, resolution for a lamp post on the corner of West Diamond street and North alley. Referred.

Also, petition for a lateral sewer on Samson street to Creighton alley. Referred.

Also, resolution changing the time for holding the next regular meeting of Councils from the fourth Thursday of November to the day following, being Friday, November 27. This was agreed to in order that a meeting might not be held on Thanksgiving Day. It was passed.

Mr. Walter, petition of Jno. Robitzer, for damage amounting to $300.75, caused by the overflow of the reservoir. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, petition of Casper Tate for privilege to build a frame stable on Gerst alley in the Third ward. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition for water pipe on Bidwell street. Referred.

Mr. PRICE, remonstrance against sewer on Samson street, from Middle alley to Federal street. Referred.

An Ordinance from Select Council authorizing the construction of a lateral sewer on Ferry lane, from present terminus of Hughes alley sewer to Kerr street, was passed.

Mr. SHOLES submitted the report of the Market Committee, showing the receipts for October, as follows:

David Hastings, Clerk of Markets	$2,773 76
D. J. Boden, Second ward Scales	472 52
G. B. McNulty, Diamond Scales	321 34
	$3,567 62

Received and filed.

Mr. BROWN presented the report of the Gas Committee. Regarding the proposition of the Allegheny Gas Company to make a reduction in the price of gas to private consumers the committee expressed the opinion that the resolution containing the proposition of the Gas Company should be adopted.

Mr. PRICE was somewhat dubious as to the motive of the Gas Company in making such a proposition. He did not think it was their wont to manifest such liberality unless they expected to get something in return. He would like to see the original proposition as submitted by the company.

Mr. BROWN, chairman of the committee, said he was not present when it was brought up in committee, and could give no information in regard to it.

On motion of Mr. Hastings, the resolution was laid over until something further can be learned regarding it.

The Chair read an invitation from the Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils, requesting the members of Allegheny Councils to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the new water works. On motion of Mr. Hastings it was accepted.

The report of Controller Brown, brought in from Select Council, was concurred in. Also, resolution referring to the Health Committee the ordinance abolishing the office of Meat Inspector, and a resolution of instruction to the Survey Committee regarding the force in the City Engineer's office.

Mr. HASTINGS, resolution instructing the City Engineer to have the names of the streets in the city put in their proper places, and also to change the numbers of the houses on North avenue, between James street and Madison avenue, so that new houses being put up can be properly numbered.

On motion adjourned.

Self-Raising Buckwheat Flour.

This flour is prepared for instant use. All that is necessary is to make a batter with sweet milk or water, and your cakes are ready to bake; it saves the trouble of setting sponge and keeping it along from day to day; it makes a lighter, sweeter and more wholesome cake than can be had in any other way. Sold in six pound sacks by all the grocers. Also a superior quality of self-raising wheat flour for biscuit, cakes and pastry. Put up by S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Manufacturers of Superior Crackers, 91 and 93 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oval, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pay 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tums bridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d88

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Adjourned Session of Common Branch.

The Assignment of the Reservoir Contracts to Jacob H. Walter—A Long Discussion Upon it—The Transfer as Reported by the Water Committee Finally Approved—New Business Presented.

An adjourned meeting of Common Council was held Thursday afternoon, November 12, 1874.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Aull, Brown, Cunningham, Duff, Foley, Flinn, Fulton, Ihmsen, Knowland, Laughran, Milligan, Mears, Meyran, Morrison, McCord, Reilly, Rolfe, H. M., Rowswell, Rolfe, H. D., Rush, Robinson, Scott, Siebert, Shaltenbrand, Thomas, Thompson, and President Negley.

On motion of Mr. Meyran, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The object of this meeting was to consider the transfer of the reservoir contract from C. Howard & Son to Jacob H. Walter.

Mr. AULL presented the report of the Water Committee, returning the resolutions of Mr. Negley, referred to it Oct. 5, 1874 from Common Council, and recommending that the original transfer, as passed in Select Council, be approved. The report was received and filed, and Mr. Aull moved that the original transfer be approved.

The President declared the motion out of order for reasons stated at the previous meeting.

Mr. MEYRAN moved that the action of Select Council be concurred in.

The Chair decided it out of order also.

Mr. THOMPSON then called up the resolutions of Oct. 5th, and moved that they be laid on the table.

Mr. FULTON wanted to know if laying them on the table would carry all the rest with them.

The chair decided that it would and said that such had always been his ruling.

Mr. THOMPSON then withdrew his motion and subsequently moved that the resolutions of October 5th be adopted. He made the motion in order to bring them before Councils, but hoped they would be voted down.

Mr. FULTON seconded Mr. Thompson's motion, but stated that his duty to his constituents required him to vote against the resolutions.

Mr. WOOD thought the transfer should be made, and said that his vote would be cast in favor of approving the original transfer.

Mr. ROBINSON said that if he could be shown that the city would lose $50,000, as alleged, by approving the original transfer, he would vote against it.

Mr. AULL confidently asserted that the city would lose not only $50,000 but $100,000. He said the transfer as recommended by the Water Committee contained no provision for the payment of $75,000 forfeit money now due Howard & Son.

Mr. AULL said he certainly could not see how the city would lose one dollar by approving the transfer. He rehearsed the matter of the estimates on stone in Haight's Run, which has been gone over before, and urged that Council set the seal of approval on the original assignment.

Mr. NEGLEY (Mr. Thompson in the chair) said that it had been intimated that he was making a personal matter out of this controversy. He felt assured that if Mr. Walter was allowed to speak in Councils, he could conscientiously say that no enmity had been manifested toward him by the speaker. Regarding the matter of forfeit money, Mr. Negley said that some of the members appeared to take it for granted that it would be waived, but he did not think that settled the matter by any means. It might be the minds of a few men, but not the minds of those who form a majority of Council. He considered it rather difficult, in view of the late election, to say what would be the complexion of Councils two years hence, or a year from now, when the contract is completed. After instituting a comparison, Mr. Negley said that the Water Committee had contracted that the work done on the reservoirs should be paid for after being put in place, and that when the estimates were made out, twenty per cent. should be retained. Instead of doing that though the Committee paid for stone in Haight's Run. Engineer Kennedy had said that each a proceeding was allowable. It might be in engineering, but in law, not in law. The speaker exhibited a copy of an estimate made for him by the Engineer and said it showed that $50,000 had been paid on stone estimated in Haight's Run for the Brilliant Hill reservoir alone. He had been informed, however, that Mr. Walters had used a part or nearly all of that stone in the Hiland reservoir. If such was the case what had Mr. Walter to fear from the approval of the resolutions adopted *as a substitute for the original?* He then took up the resolutions and discussed them *seriatim*. The original transfer he averred contained no provision fixing the time by which the contract shall be completed, and that it did not hold Mr. Walter to anything, but released not only him but Mr. Howard from the payment of the penalty for not having the work finished within the specified time. He said that Water Committee passed a resolution that no more estimates should be paid until all the work was in place. In September, however, on the petition of Mr. Walter, they rescinded the resolution and approved the estimate in his favor before the contract had been legally transferred.

Mr. WOOD did not think the city would lose the forfeit of $100 per day because C. Howard & Son and their sureties are held as firmly bound as before the assignment.

Mr. FULTON made a lengthy speech regarding the abandonment of the work on Brilliant Hill reservoir, and said that it had to be done in order to get money to finish the Hiland reservoir, and he considered it folly and madness to denounce the Water Committee for ordering the stoppage of the work.

Mr. NEGLEY said the Water Committee had no authority to stop the work. The ordinance under which it is acting contains no provision giving it such power, and that in taking it into its own hands it did it without warrant. The committee seemed to think it could do as it pleased, but above it, is the people and Councils even. Speaking of the forfeit money, he said the bond given by Howard & Son and their sureties and assumed by Mr. Walter is only for $25,000, and that sum is already swallowed up in the $36,200 due the city for the non-completion of the work by the time specified in the contract.

After some further discussion a vote was reached on the adoption of the resolutions offered by Mr. Negley. The ayes and nays were called, and the result was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aull, Laughran, Milligan, Reilly, Rolfe H. M., Rolfe H. D., Shaltenbrand and Negley—9.

Nays—Messrs. Aull, Brown, Cunningham, Duff, Flinn, Fulton, Knowland, Mears, Meyran, Morrison, McCord, Rowswell, Rush, Robinson, Scott, Siebert, Thomas, Thompson, and Wood—19.

The resolutions being lost, Mr. Aull moved to concur in the action of Select Council in approving the transfer as submitted by the Water Committee. On the call of the ayes and nays, the motion was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Aull, Brown, Cunningham, Duff, Flinn, Fulton, Knowland, Mears, Meyran, Morrison, McCord, Rowswell, Rush, Robinson, Scott, Siebert, Thomas, Thompson, and Wood—19.

Nays—Messrs. Foley, Ihmsen, Laughran, Milligan, Reilly, H. M. Rolfe, H. D. Rolfe, Shaltenbrand, and President Negley—9.

The following new business was presented.

Mr. FULTON, an ordinance to instruct the Board of Viewers to ascertain the damages and benefits arising from the grading of Butler street, from Forty-ninth street to a point near McMahon's refinery. Referred.

Also, the petition of John B. Moore, of the Fourth ward, for a reduction of taxes. Referred.

Resolution for a warrant in favor of Henry Dorshaffer for $2.40 overpaid taxes. Carried.

Monthly pay roll of City Hall furnishing. This was referred some time ago for vouchers. The vouchers being produced, the approving action of Select Council was concurred in.

M. AULL called up the resolution locating Lake street, from Wilson street to Lincoln avenue. Passed.

Mr. ROBINSON, petition of Ann Welsh of the Thirty-fifth ward, for abatement of business tax. Referred.

Also, resolution for fire plugs on Carson, Main, Chestnut and Walnut streets, South Side. Referred.

Also, resolution for survey and grade of Chestnut street. Referred.

Mr. THOMAS, ordinance locating South Water street. Referred.

On motion adjourned.

BREVITIES.

----There was a slight fire in Cochran's planing mill, Pennsylvania avenue, yesterday morning. The loss was inconsiderable.

----Collector Davis, of the Twenty-second District, took in $34,163.53 last month, of which $22,979.22 came from the tax on tobacco.

----The Judges of the Supreme Court, with other invited guests, "inspected" and "dined" at the Western Penitentiary, on Wednesday.

----The testimony of Messrs. Fred. Kirsch and J. Thorn was taken in the City Solicitor's office yesterday by John B. McConnell, Esq., who was appointed Master by the Court to take the evidence in the rising main contract controversy.

----A small tramp called begging at the house of Mr. Robert Swann, in Ross township, and was given money to buy his supper. He went away but subsequently returned and stole from the house clothing valued at $50. He was overhauled and is now in jail.

----The meetings under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. this week, are held as follows: Prayer meeting every day at twelve o'clock, in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Ladies' prayer meeting at four o'clock, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, and a general meeting in the evening, in Christ M. E. Church.

----The will of Michael Copp was probated yesterday, and decedent, after providing for his wife, makes the following bequests: To the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church, at the corner of Thirty-seventh and Bank streets, the sum of two hundred dollars; to any orphans' institute which the pastor of the above named church may select, one hundred dollars; to the pastor of the above church fifty dollars; and to the poor one hundred dollars. Messrs. Henry and Gottlieb Spilker are appointed executors of the will.

"CHAMBER OF COMMERCE."

The Second Meeting Yesterday—The Interest Taken in the Project—The Proposed Plan of Operations—A Temporary Organization Effected—Canvassing Committee to be Appointed—Speeches and Reports.

Yesterday afternoon the second meeting of business men was held at the Germania Bank building, for the purpose of taking steps toward the organization of a Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce. The attendance was quite large, and every branch of business was represented—the gentlemen present comprising the Committee of the Whole, appointed at the previous informal meeting.

Mr. R. S. Waring was called to the chair, and Mr. Weeks named as Secretary.

Mr. Waring, in taking the chair, called attention to the importance of the object which had called them together. The trade of Pittsburgh and vicinity was very large, and yet, notwithstanding their varied interests, they had no central organization representing their business influence. The design of the proposed organization was to organize an association that would be representative of the business enterprise of the community, and would tend to the development of every branch of trade and commerce; an organization that would protect the weak as well as the strong, and would unite and concentrate the business influence of the community. He thought the business community had suffered for want of such an organization, and he hoped to see realized the idea of such an association, that tends to the development and prosperity of all our business interests.

THE PLAN PROPOSED.

In conclusion Mr. Waring called for the report of the sub-committee appointed to prepare a plan of organization.

Mr. Weeks then offered the following report.

Your committee appointed to report on a plan of organization has attended to that duty, and beg to submit the following:

Regarding our first duty to be to decide whether to recommend an organization under the charter, laws, etc., of the old Pittsburgh Board of Trade, as the foundation for a thoroughly new organization, we carefully considered this question as a preliminary one. While there would be some advantage in reorganizing the old Board of Trade, they are more than balanced by the fact that the charter is associated with it, and as it is possible to procure fully as liberal a charter as the one in its possession, under the provisions of the "Wallace bill," we are unanimous in the opinion that it will be better to form an entirely new organization without any reference to the old Board of Trade.

To this end we recommend—

1st. That this body take the preliminary steps to form an organization to be known as The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, having in view in the same the following objects, viz.: The protecting, fostering, and developing of our commercial and manufacturing interests, by joint and concerted action, by providing for the collecting, preserving and disseminating of statistical and other information concerning the same; by assisting in avoiding and adjusting as far as practicable the controversies and misunderstandings which are liable to arise between parties engaged in trade, and providing for a daily meeting or "exchange" of the representatives of these interests.

2d. That a committee consisting of —— be appointed to canvass for members.

3d. That whenever 300 names are enrolled, notice shall be given of a meeting of the same to complete a permanent organization.

4th. That the fees for membership, and dues for the first year of those joining, previous to permanent organization shall be $10.00 payable on or before the date of the first election of officers by the Treasurer *pro tem* to be chosen by this body.

JOS. D. WEEKS
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
GEO. W. HAILMAN,
C. A. CARPENTER,
Committee.

The report was accepted, and was then considered *seriatim*.

The first recommendation for the organization of a Chamber of Commerce was approved.

The second resolution for the appointment of a committee to canvass for members was read.

Mr. H. A. Lavely moved to make the number of the committee fifteen.

Mr. Hailman said the matter of securing members was of an extensive character, and he thought there ought to be a large committee. He therefore offered as an amendment, the following:

Resolved, That the blank in the second resolution be filled as follows: Of 9 from Allegheny City; 3 from Sharpsburg, Etna and Birmingham; 1 from Pittsburgh, between the rivers to ward 17 inclusive; 5 from the South side, and 3 from the balance of the city, each when so appointed to be regarded as chairman of sub-committees for the district to which he is appointed with power to fill the committee to any number required.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Lavely and adopted.

Mr. Hailman said that it would take sometime to thoroughly organize. He moved, therefore, that the present Committee of the Whole constitute the temporary organization until a permanent organization be established.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Weeks then stated that a number of subscriptions had already been obtained. He therefore moved the adoption of the following form of subscription:

We, the undersigned, subscribe to the Chamber of Commerce, of Pittsburgh, the amount set opposite to our names. Each subscription of ——— dollars entitles to membership, subject to such articles of association and by-laws as may hereafter be adopted; each member is entitled to one vote on organization, and to such vote only by the chairman of this committee for the said purpose.

This form of subscription was adopted.

The appointment of the committee in accordance with the resolution of Mr. Holdship was then entered into.

After several names had been suggested, Mr. Warden moved that the matter of selecting canvassers be referred to a sub-committee, to report at a further meeting.

Mr. King moved as an amendment that the whole matter of appointing a committee to canvass be referred to the sub-committee on organization, to meet and report at once.

The motion was carried.

THE BENEFITS.

While the sub-committee was deliberating the chair called for remarks from a number of gentlemen.

Mr. Josiah King spoke of the advantage of concerted action among business men for the prosperity of a city in all its business interests, and gave several instances where the lack of the trade of Pittsburgh to have been benefited in other years by concerted action among its business men, who brought their influence and public sentiment to bear upon the authorities. In this connection the action of the business men was made to be felt, not as the voice of a few, but of the whole business community. Thus the commerce of the city was protected and was added by wise legislation and malign legislation was prevented.

He had been surprised that a Board of Trade had not been kept up. He thought it should be a surprise to every man in the business men, who looked at our varied business interests,—the iron, the coal, the glass, the oil, the steel, the grain trade, and all other branches of business enterprise that centered in Pittsburgh—that with such important interests to subserve and protect, there was no organization looking toward a concert of action. He was glad to see this movement. He was in the right direction, and he had in his mind the future success in the building of a spacious edifice for the Board, where the business men could have their headquarters, where they could have a free exhibition of the products of Pittsburgh industry and capital, and where the business men could meet their patrons from all quarters and transact business expeditiously. The benefits of such an organization were incalculable.

Mr. Dravo was called upon, and said he had been in the habit of addressing such big meetings lately that he could hardly get down to an ordinary gathering. [Laughter.] He was glad to speak a word, however, in favor of the organization of a Board of Trade. He concurred in what had been said by the first speaker, and would add as another advantage of trade, that the economy of time, in having a stated place and time for a meeting of business men, was a very important point. He was of itself ready to justify the organization of a Board of Trade.

Another advantage in such an organization was that it concerted action in all matters pertaining to the official reports of facts had a great deal more weight than any individual assertion. A committee from the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce, would have a greater weight than any individual or any number of individuals acting merely to the interests of our trade alone. He had seen the advantage of concerted action, in the Corn Exchange but thought they could more than that. They wanted an organization that would represent the entire business interests of the community. He thought it was a shame that Pittsburgh had not such an organization, like other great cities. He hoped the present organization would prove not feeble bantling but would grow into vigor, and that it would enjoy a long and vigorous life.

Mr. McCreery was called upon as President of the Corn Exchange. In response he said he did not come as the President of the Corn Exchange. A short time since the dealers in grain in the city had met together and formed a temporary organization for the purpose of holding together for thirty days. The organization was now about twenty days old and was a pretty healthy baby, and gave promise of vigorous life. The grain trade was the smallest trade perhaps in the city, but the Corn Exchange numbered thirty-five members. He thought if that could be done by such a comparatively small branch of trade, that the business interests of the city should certainly support a lively, strong central organization. He did not want the fiascos of other years repeated, and thought it would not be as the right spirit seemed now to prevail—a determination to carry through a permanent organization.

A CANVASSING COMMITTEE.

The sub-committee now reported a list of names of gentlemen to constitute a committee to canvass for members. The committee represented business men in each ward.

Mr. Max Moorhead thought the best plan would be to appoint one member of each industrial and commercial interest, with power to appoint additional canvassers, and in that way the whole business interests of the city could be reached.

On motion the former resolution in reference to the appointment of a committee was repealed.

Mr. Moorhead then moved that the committee consist of one member from each branch of every industrial and commercial interest, to be appointed by the chair and each chairman to have the power to appoint as many assistants as he deemed avisable. This motion was carried.

Mr. R. C. Gray on motion was elected Treasurer and a number of members at once paid in their subscriptions.

Mr. Meyran, in behalf of the Germania Bank, tendered the use of the hall for the Association, free of rent, until a permanent place of meeting was secured.

The generous offer was accepted and a vote of thanks returned.

It was announced that the subscription book would be left at the People's Bank, and all who are interested are invited to call there and leave their names and subscriptions.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

L. Baumberger & Co., creditors, vs. F. D. Hamilton & Co., debtors, Crawford county. The proceedings in bankruptcy were dismissed at the request of Mr. Marcy, Solicitor.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The report of T. T. Wightman, Commissioner to reclaim certain land of the estate of bankrupts in Michigan and Kentucky, with Register Harper's report, was presented and confirmed.

J. & A. T. Douthett, bankrupts, Allegheny city. John H. Bailey assignee ordered to recarry to the bankrupts all their assets, property and goods in his hands, both partnership and individual, and the said assignee is discharged from all further liability and accountability in these proceedings.

State Supreme Court.

[*Chief Justice Agnew, Presiding.*]

John McLaughlin, plaintiff in error and below vs. the city of Corry, defendant in error and below. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Argued by B. J. Reid, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and W. W. Brown, Esq., contra.

First National Bank of Union Mills, plaintiff in error and plaintiff below vs. Sheldon & Co., defendants in error and defendants below. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Argued by James C. Marshall, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and J. Benson, Esq., contra.

This is a case involving the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace in an attachment case. C. A. Whitmore was indebted to H. Sheldon & Co., and the latter brought suit before a Justice of the Peace, who issued a writ of attachment. On this writ the bank was attached by the Constable one hundred and thirty-three dollars in currency, found in the First National Bank of Union Mills. The plaintiff's claim that the case, involving, initially, an amount over one hundred dollars, was clearly out of the jurisdiction of the Justice of Peace.

Andrew Moore, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. John Black. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Argued by S. F. Woodruff, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and Davenport contra. This case, in the Court below, was an action for debt brought by Black against Moore, to recover a small balance of purchase money for a piece of land in Greenfield township, Erie county, sold by the plaintiff and conveyed by Black to Moore. The defendant admitted the purchase of the property, and claimed that he had paid plaintiff in full therefor. The jury found for plaintiff for $1,538 54, when the defendant took exceptions to the rulings of the Court.

J. H. Dingman and Almira D. Clark and C. M. Hayes, administrators of the D. C. Clark, deceased, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. L. E. Arnsink & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by B. J. Reid for plaintiff in error, and Roger Sherman contra. This was an action on two promissory notes, amounting to $854 in all, brought by Arnsink & Co., who obtained a verdict below, when a writ of error was filed on alleged misrulings of the Court.

Meeds' Bank of Meadville, plaintiff in error and plaintiff below vs. Geo. Shattuck, Administrator of the estate of L. V. Shattuck, deceased. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Wm. E. Bole, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and Pearson Church, Esq., contra. This was an action on a promissory note for $3,000. The verdict in the Court below was for the defendant.

Criminal Court.

(*Judge White on the Bench.*)

The case of the owners of the steamer "Dick Fulton No. 3" vs. Wm. H. Brown, the owner of the steamer "Charles Brown," is on trial. This is a claim for the loss of a coal boat sunk by the "Charles Brown" in the Mississippi river in February, 1873. The "Charles Brown," with coal boats in tow, was tied up at an eddy twenty miles above Natchez, on the Louisiana shore, when the "Dick Fulton No. 3" passed down and tied up a few hundred yards below her. About the time they got tied up the Brown and her tow either broke loose or backed out and came in collision with one of the coal boats of the Fulton and sunk her. The claim is negligence on the part of the managers of the "Charles Brown," and the plaintiffs want the value of 19,000 bushels of coal and the value of the boat lost. Both boats were landed there because they wanted to get into Natchez in daylight.

In the case of Barney Demos & Co., vs. Clark and Smith, the verdict was for plaintiffs for $232 55.

Common Pleas Court.

[*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*]

The case of Jacob Trautman and wife in right of the latter vs. John Caughey, is on trial before Judge Collier. This is an action to recover moneys alleged to have been given by Mrs. Trautman to the defendant to deposit for her in the bank. The plaintiff alleges that she gave Caughey $1,500 to deposit in bank and that he received it and promised to get her a bank book which he would bring her. The defendant says he never received any money, was never offered any, and that the woman hadn't $1,500 to give him. One of the witnesses testified that Mrs. Trautman had told him that she had given Caughey the money to deposit, and the witness said that she knew nothing of such a transaction.

Wilhelmina Bickert vs. David Cowley et al., reported yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,600.

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